

French Say Seized Terrorists Planned Attack, Kidnapping

PARIS, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—French agents who raided a secluded villa here found documents indicating that Palestinian terrorists were preparing an attack on an Israeli embassy and the kidnapping of a diplomat's son somewhere in Europe, according to French state television.

Army Alert Is Reported In Philippines

MANILA, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Philippine armed forces have been placed on a state of alert in anticipation of trouble from opponents of martial law Sunday when President Ferdinand E. Marcos's four-year term ends under the now-suppressed 1935 constitution, military sources said today.

There was no official comment from the government.

Although no troops were evident in major urban areas, the sources said extra military personnel were on duty at strategic locations, particularly in the Manila area and in the central Philippines city of Cebu. Units were posted in locations enabling them to establish road checks at short notice.

Under the constitution that Mr. Marcos revoked when he declared martial law Sept. 21, 1972, his four-year term ends at noon Sunday. However, the government claims that a new constitution, in effect since last January, and a favorable July referendum legitimize Mr. Marcos's stay in office.

Group's Threats

At least one organization, the Filipino Freedom Fighters, has distributed copies of open letters to Mr. Marcos threatening to act if he did not resign on Sunday.

Outside a steady stream of criticism from groups within the predominant Roman Catholic Church, little opposition has surfaced against martial law in the 15 months Mr. Marcos has maintained virtual one-man rule. The government recently has claimed the surrender of large numbers of Moslems who had been fighting the government in the Sulu Islands and in the Zamboanga part of Mindanao.

In what is known as the "university belt" in downtown Manila, police sources said armed police have been assigned to patrol educational institutions and surrounding neighborhoods. More than 250,000 students attend universities, colleges and high schools in the Manila area, but most of them are on year-end holidays.

Israel and Egypt Reportedly Block Canal With Roads

TEL AVIV, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Three causeways—two Egyptian and one Israeli—have been built across the Suez Canal, blocking the waterway with earth and rubble, military sources here said today.

They said the Egyptian roads were built by the Second Army in the northern sector of the canal, at kilometers 67.5 and 70, facilitating the movement of soldiers and armored vehicles to forces on the east bank, in the Sinai Desert.

The Israeli road, 80 yards long, is north of the Bitter Lakes and is used to supply their forces on the west bank of the canal.

Israel and Egypt each now have four bridges and causeways across the canal.

The Israeli sources said the Egyptians started building their road immediately after complaining to the United Nations that Israeli forces were filling in the canal. The Israeli causeway, in fact, has pipes underneath allowing the water to pass through, the sources said.

Weather

ALGAEV	14	56	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	47	Cloudy
ANKARA	11	53	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy
BELGRADE	16	43	Fair
BERLIN	5	41	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	4	39	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	4	39	Cloudy
CAIRO	25	77	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	58	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	54	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	13	56	Cloudy
LONDON	9	48	Cloudy
MADRID	7	45	Fair
MILAN	3	38	Cloudy
MONTREAL	1	34	Cloudy
MOSCOW	1	34	Snow
MUNICH	1	34	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	56	Fair
NICE	12	54	Cloudy
OSLO	2	30	Cloudy
PARIS	10	47	Cloudy
PRAGUE	1	34	Cloudy
ROME	13	56	Cloudy
SOFIA	1	34	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	5	38	Cloudy
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	15	58	Fair
TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
VENICE	4	39	Cloudy
VIENNA	4	41	Cloudy
WARSAW	17	63	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	17	63	Cloudy
ZURICH	2	36	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: O.S. Canada 11:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT.)



THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL FAMILY—An official New Year's photo in the Imperial Palace shows, from left: Empress Nagako, Prince Hitachi, Emperor Hirohito, Prince Hitachi's wife, children Prince Aya and Princess Nori, Prince Hiro, playing the violin, the Crown Princess Michiko and the Crown Prince Akihito.

But Council's Actions Are Not Disclosed

Nominators of Premier Meet in Madrid

MADRID, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Spain's Council of the Realm met today but there was no indication whether its members agreed on a list of nominees for the post of premier.

Under the constitution, the council must provide a list of three nominees to succeed Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, who was assassinated in a bomb explosion last week.

The council meeting ended early this afternoon, but it was not known whether it had gone into formal session to draw up the list to be handed to Chief of State Francisco Franco.

Generalissimo Franco has until midnight Sunday to make his choice from such a list. Well-in-

formed sources said he will probably name the new premier in his annual televised year-end message on Sunday evening.

Manhant on Border

Sources also said that police hunting six Basque separatists, named by the government as the slayers of Adm. Carrero Blanco, were concentrating their search along Spain's frontier with France.

At least two of those named were reported to have been out of Spain at the time of the killing last week. The sources said others were believed to be still hiding inside the country.

Three of the six have denied any connection with the action. Two issued statements in France and the third in Brussels.

Spain's ambassador to France,

Pedro Cortina, has meanwhile returned to Madrid.

The Spanish Embassy in Paris said he has been there for "several days."

Madrid newspapers continued to call on France to extradite the Basque emigrants whom Spain accuses of complicity in the assassination.

But neither the Foreign Ministry here nor the Spanish Embassy in Paris could say if any official demand for extradition had been made.

In a communiqué released in Bordeaux the Basque separatist organization ETA—which has claimed responsibility for blowing up Adm. Carrero Blanco—denied a report that it might place bombs in the Madrid subway system if reprisals were carried out against its militants.

Myers, who asked the President to sign a letter she was sending to her boyfriend, Alex Kristalov, in Arlington. He did.

Other than that flurry of excitement, the five-hour trip was uneventful. The President had dinner, slept and watched part of an Ingrid Bergman film.

At one point, he spoke with the captain, Robert Wayne, 57, a United pilot for 30 years.

"I told him I was from Orange County [Calif.], where the smog is getting worse all the time," Capt. Wayne said. "He agreed with me."

Capt. Wayne said that the crew met with Secret Service agents an hour before flight time to discuss security precautions and takeoff and landing procedures.

Captain's Reaction

Was he extra careful, Capt. Wayne was asked.

"We're always extra careful. We took every precaution to give him a safe, comfortable flight."

Was he nervous?

"We handle many things that are more disconcerting than having the President on board."

For baby Trey Haggood, on his way home from a family Christmas in Lynchburg, Va., the fuss was of little significance. But he may have a record of the event when he's old enough to understand.

The President held Trey long enough for White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler to take a few photographs.

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Entertainment On Flight 55

(Continued from Page 1)

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Out of Truce Compound in Sabotage Bid

Saigon Hints at Tunneling by Viet Cong

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Dec. 27.—The South Vietnamese government hinted yesterday that the Viet Cong army delegation in Saigon includes sappers trying to tunnel out of the delegation's compound for sabotage missions in the city.

The tunneling charge, made in an official newspaper, was backed by officials' private statements that the Viet Cong have known to

have constructed air raid shelters inside the camp.

"Something is going on in there," an official said.

The South Vietnamese military Hien said he was unable to confirm any of the allegations.

Did confirm, however, that the Viet Cong have begun a vegetable garden inside the camp.

The Viet Cong spokesman, Capt. Phuong Nam, branded all the charges as "lies and slander."

The Viet Cong cease-fire delegation, which numbers 300 men,

is housed in an old U.S. compound known as Camp Davis, the name of a U.S. soldier killed in Vietnam. The compound, the size of about half a city block, is tucked away inside Tan Son Nhut Air Base, and is guarded around the clock.

When they moved in after the signing of the Paris peace agreement last January, the Viet Cong justifiably complained that the camp was a shambles. It has since been made fairly tidy, however, and appears totally peaceful from the outside (although the Viet Cong have about seven tons of communications equipment being locked doors and keep up a virtual nonstop radio communication with Hanoi).

Most of the Viet Cong soldiers in the camp never emerge. Senior officers come and go infrequently, mainly on escorted trips to attend official meetings or ceasefire commissions. Members of the Saigon press corps normally are allowed in each Saturday morning for a weekly Viet Cong press conference—usually a long speech and ideological answer to whatever questions come up.

The camp receives most of its food supplies through a U.S. contracting firm (the South Vietnamese would not have anything to do with giving them food). The Viet Cong have not been keeping up their payments for the service, but the U.S. firm received a guarantee of payment from the U.S. Embassy before undertaking it.

At any rate, the Viet Cong have complained from time to time about the food they receive. It may be one reason for the new vegetable garden.

Los Angeles Times.

Saigon Reinforces Delta Area After Ambush Routs Battalion

SAIGON, Dec. 27 (AP).—Thousands of South Vietnamese troops swept across the lower Mekong Delta today in a drive to protect the rice harvest after government troops suffered nearly 150 casualties in an ambush.

Delayed field reports said a battalion of about 600 troops was put out of action in the Viet Cong attack Tuesday. Military sources in Saigon said 18 men were killed, including the battalion commander and his deputy, 42 were missing and 81 were wounded.

The reports said the Viet Cong had been stalking the government unit and the attack, 110 miles southwest of Saigon, lasted only 15 minutes. The survivors fled to Vi Thanh, a provincial capital five miles away.

It was the worst government setback in the delta, South Vietnam's most productive rice region, in several months.

Fighting Continues

Military sources said 1,500 government reinforcements were moved into the region and fighting continued yesterday. They said 25 Viet Cong and two more government soldiers were killed.

"The Viet Cong is trying to prevent the government from harvesting the crops," a source said. "It is a struggle for control of the rice crop."

In Cambodia, fighting continued for the fifth day along the east bank of the Mekong north-east of Phnom Penh.

Khmer Rouge insurgents attacked Prek Tameak, 14 miles from the capital.

The Cambodian military command said the attack was driven back with the help of navy gunboats.

Near the south coast, 85 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, heavy Khmer Rouge fire drove off helicopters trying to land to evacuate casualties at a cement factory, in which a government force has been besieged since Dec. 6.

Since the insurgents laid siege to the factory, near the town of Kampot, the government has been unable to evacuate any of the wounded, and most of them have died.

In Laos, the government ac-

cused the Pathet Lao of violating the cease-fire by arming 17,000 civilians in areas controlled by the Communists. A government spokesman in Vietnam said that the Pathet Lao was telling villagers: "We must be ready to defend ourselves."

Meanwhile, Prince Souphanouvong, the titular head of the Pathet Lao, accused the Vietnamese government of encroaching on Pathet Lao territory and moving into Vietnamese and Luang Prabang in accordance with the peace agreement. Prince Souphanouvong said a coalition government, scheduled to be set up under the peace agreement, could not be formed until the two cities were neutralized.

Details have yet to be worked out, but both sides agreed that the swap should begin again next week so prisoners could be with their families for the Tet lunar new year on Jan. 29.

The breakthrough came when the South Vietnamese chief negotiator, Brig. Gen. Phan Hoa Hiep, called on the Viet Cong negotiator, Maj. Gen. Hoang Anh Tuan, at his office at Tan Son Nhut Air Base today, according to the sources.

The prisoner trading broke off on July 24, when a crowd of Viet Cong photographers and civilians were reported to have interfered with an exchange at the Communist-controlled airfield of Loc Ninh, north of Saigon.

The South Vietnamese refused to continue the exchanges. Until then, 825 out of 5,026 military and civilian prisoners had been either returned or given the chance of changing sides.

Saigon, Viet Cong Agree to Resume POW Exchange

SAIGON, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese and Viet Cong negotiators today broke a five-month-old deadlock over prisoner releases by agreeing in principle to resume the exchange, high-ranking military sources said.

Details have yet to be worked out, but both sides agreed that the swap should begin again next week so prisoners could be with their families for the Tet lunar new year on Jan. 29.

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Standby Plan To Ration Gas

(Continued from Page 1)

field Co. the nation's ninth-largest oil company, said yesterday that it now advocated the repeal of the depletion allowance for oil operators.

The 47-year-old depletion allowance, the purpose of which was to encourage exploration for oil and gas, has long been one of the most controversial sections of the nation's tax laws.

Atlantic Richfield is the first major oil company to adopt such a position. However, the company said it "would be a disaster" to abolish the allowance "without necessary compensating measures."

"The depletion allowance should be phased out simultaneously with the phasing out of price controls on crude oil and refined products, the deregulation of the wellhead price of natural gas and with consideration for the overall tax policy of the federal government," the company said.

Kissinger Relates Détente To Soviet Role in Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

sonable contribution to peace in the Middle East, we will be prepared to cooperate—not at the expense of our traditional friends, not by imposing a settlement made together with the Soviet Union."

He said that the United States would "deal with the Soviet Union on an equitable basis as long as its motives—or as long as its actions—are consistent with a responsible course."

Mr. Kissinger was asked several questions about the status of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Russians in Geneva, talks now focused on achieving a permanent treaty curbing offensive weapons.

On the way home from Geneva on Saturday, newsmen aboard Mr. Kissinger's aircraft were told on a not-for-quotations basis that Mr. Kissinger had discussed the arms talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko that day at length in Geneva and that those talks were lagging because of disagreements both within the Nixon administration and between Washington and Moscow.

Yesterday, President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger conferred with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin at the White House, and today, Mr. Dobrynin was Mr. Kissinger's guest for lunch at the State Department. It was assumed that both the Middle East linkage to overall relations, and the strategic arms talks, were principal subjects of discussion on both days.

Mr. Kissinger said that last year's defensive arms agreement was based primarily on numbers of weapons, but that new developments, particularly multiple-headed missiles, had made it imperative to work out a formula for measuring qualitative changes as well as numerical ones in an offensive-arms treaty.

He said that "our government has not thought through all the implications of the problems of qualitative change," an indirect reference to the Pentagon's insistence that the Russians not have a numerical advantage over the United States.

He said that while he agreed with a recent comment by Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger that there be "total equality" in the next arms-control agreement, "like all slogans, it does not supply its own answer."

"And I'm certain that my friend Dr. Schlesinger would agree that once you have enunciated that doctrine you still have to give it content in terms of what is that you want to have equal," he said. "It is numbers, is it throw weight, is it warheads, is it everything?"

He added, however, that he still thought there was a chance of the Soviet Union and the United States achieving an accord by the end of next year, the deadline set by Mr. Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev last June.

On Europe, Mr. Kissinger said the key problem was whether the growing unification of Europe would lead to "exclusivity in opposition or at least in distance from the United States."

Mr. Kissinger said that the United States wanted to open a dialogue with the Europeans "in terms of the common problems" that needed to be solved and that he believed recent talks in Brussels had improved the situation. He said that work would continue both on declarations of principles and on the energy action group, which he proposed in London earlier this month.

Mr. Kissinger said that "a new and major partnership" between the United States and Europe was being developed when the Middle East oil crisis "created many temporary obstacles."

East German Swims West

HANNOVER, Dec. 27 (AP).—A 22-year-old East German customs inspector swam the icy Elbe River and asked for political asylum in West Germany, the federal border police reported here today.

Businesses in U.S. Stockpiling Millions of Gallons of Fuel Oil

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Big business has acted swiftly in recent months to stockpile millions of gallons of scarce fuel oil, even as the administration has urged homeowners to turn down their thermostats and drivers to reduce use of automobiles.

Some critics have labeled the practice hoarding. Corporate executives, however, defend it as simply efficient business practice.

Many large corporations across the nation have hurriedly obtained new storage tanks and thousands of railroad tank cars. Starting months ago, they also arranged with their oil suppliers for uninterrupted deliveries of petroleum products.

Tank Car Bonanza

Typical of the companies that said they have added stocks of fuel or new storage facilities are the Aluminum Co. of America, the Union Carbide Corp. and the General American Transportation Corp.

General American, besides stockpiling petroleum products for its own plants, has been leasing tank cars and building storage tanks for other companies.

"The oil shortage has been a bonanza for us," said J. R. Scanlin, president. "We had about 3,800 idle tank cars [available to lease] a year ago. Today we have 700."

Mr. Scanlin said that his company was now storing at its tank farms about 22 million barrels—mostly of crude oil—for "major oil refineries—whereas, 18 months ago, it was 18 million barrels 18 months ago."

A spokesman for the Federal Energy Office in Washington said there was no evidence that any of the government's regulations had been violated, but added that a close eye would be kept on corporate stockpiling.

"If corporations have stockpiled large quantities of petroleum products, it's legal I guess," said the spokesman, "but is it right? The intent of the program has been to spread out the reserves as best we can."

Well Before Crisis

For the last eight or 10 months, starting well before the oil crisis erupted, business men have been stocking up on fuel oil.

"They've been filling up everything they can get their hands on," a prominent business consultant said. "What it means is that the biggest, most aggressive companies will be covered, but the little ones will go out."

Although big companies clearly have the right, perhaps even the obligation, to safeguard their continued operation, the consultant and others questioned whether smaller companies would be able to compete effectively.

Homeowners and private citizens, with no economic leverage, they added, would simply have to survive with the fuel oil and gasoline supplied to them by the local distributors and filling stations.

Swapping of Fuel

"Sure, we've put some more into tanks," said Leon B. Neuber, director of purchases at Union Carbide, "but in the sense that we're hoarding, but because makes our system work better."

In addition to accumulating fuel, some large corporations have begun bartering scarce petroleum products among themselves to obtain otherwise unavailable materials.

"There's a lot of swapping going on today," said Leon B. Neuber, a vice-president of Alcoa.

For the most part, businesses who were willing to discuss fuel shortages verified common sense made several weeks ago by J. Z. Delorean, a former vice-president of the General Motors Corp. who now heads the National Alliance of Businessmen.

Mr. Delorean said that the businessmen all over the country "had begun to hoard oil as gasoline," and that some had gone so far as to lease abandoned gasoline stations.

By Mr. Scanlin's estimate, the industry in recent months has filled tank cars with more than 25 million gallons of extra fuel oil.

Oil Crisis and Trade Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

prepared to go into debt to oil producers, and how far they are willing to let their trading accounts fall into deficit is a basic factor in nationalistic protectionist actions.

It is the magnitude of the sum and what it creates the problems. OPEC experts calculate that the high cost of oil will mean that industrial countries will end the year with perhaps as much as a \$2 billion deficit in their trade accounts next year. The deficit countries have traditionally been up to the point of the oil crisis.

A \$30-billion deficit, that is, unless nations can be induced to accept OPEC's terms, is a possibility of a vast transfer of funds to the developing countries, with these countries becoming the new market for the industrialized world.

How would it work?

If the oil producers felt generous, they could undertake distribution aid programs. The rich Arab states have already indicated a willingness to transfer some funds to their poorer brethren.

It is difficult to conceive of the producers giving away all of their even most of their excess funds.

What could happen is that money that the oil producers have invested in the industrialized nations would be borrowed by the poor countries. This is done in ready, and developing countries have become among the big borrowers in

in U.S. ...
Gallons of ...
Contributor to Nixon Campaign

Mitchell Reportedly Rejected to Prosecute Milk Co-Op

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT).—The Justice Department disavowed a report yesterday that it was attorney general, J. Edgar Hoover, who rejected two recommendations by his department's Anti-Trust Division to prosecute criminal proceedings against a milk-marketing cooperative that had been a big contributor to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

The report said that Mr. Mitchell urged, instead, that an anti-trust action be brought against the cooperative, Associated Milk Producers Inc., a course action subsequently adopted by the department's Anti-Trust Division.

The report was contained in an affidavit by Richard W. Mc-

Laren, former assistant attorney general in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, filed Friday in the U.S. District Court in San Antonio, Texas, as part of a brief related to the government's civil suit against Associated Milk Producers Inc. The brief, released yesterday, supported earlier reports that Mr. Mitchell had turned down recommendations of criminal action against the milk cooperative.

The brief asked the court to reject a motion by the cooperative asking access to all documents and tapes related to a government investigation of a possible quid-pro-quo relationship between the milk industry campaign contribution to President Nixon and administration favors to the milk industry.

Allegations Unsubstantiated

The Justice Department asserted in the brief that there were no facts supporting allegations by the milk cooperative that some administration officials attempted "extortion" by using the threat of anti-trust action to obtain additional campaign contributions.

Noting that these were not ordinary times, however, the Justice Department agreed to give the court the documents relating to the investigation for judicial examination so that the presiding judge could determine for himself whether they were relevant to the anti-trust case.

Lawyers familiar with the milk case said that, as far as they knew, this was the first time it had been publicly reported by authorities that the government was considering criminal charges against the milk cooperative in connection with campaign contributions.

Associated Milk Producers contributed about \$200,000 of the approximately \$420,000 officially reported as contributions by the dairy industry to Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign. A letter to Mr. Nixon from a lawyer representing the dairymen pledged that as much as \$2 million would be given to the re-election campaign.

Mr. McLaren, who was appointed a U.S. District Court judge in Chicago after leaving the Justice Department, said that on Sept. 9, 1971, after an investigation by his staff and consultation with the Agriculture Department, he had asked Mr. Mitchell to authorize a grand jury investigation "into a possible conspiracy by AMPT (the cooperative) and others to eliminate competition in the marketing of milk in certain Midwestern states."

After Nixon Address

Mr. McLaren said in his affidavit that he was aware when he sent his first recommendation to Mr. Mitchell that Mr. Nixon had addressed AMPT's annual convention only a week before.

On Nov. 30, 1971, Mr. McLaren testified in his sworn statement, Mr. Mitchell discussed with him his requests for a grand jury investigation. Mr. McLaren said: "Attorney General Mitchell suggested that the Anti-Trust Division proceed along civil rather than criminal lines."

Mr. McLaren's affidavit also said that an AMPT lawyer, questioning the propriety of an anti-trust suit, had stated to a Justice Department official that "dairymen were big political contributors."

The anti-trust suit is only one of several cases and investigations in which the question of the relationship between campaign contributions and special favors to the milk industry is involved. The Senate Watergate committee also is looking into the milk contribution and Ralph Nader, the consumer rights advocate, has filed a class-action suit against the government for its favors to the dairymen.

One of the major questions involved is whether a sudden government decision to reverse its policy and approve a sharp increase in federal support prices for milk was made in response to a pledge of campaign contributions.

3d Cooperative Accused

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Justice Department filed an anti-trust suit today against Mid-America Dairymen Inc., a third milk cooperative to be accused of monopolistic practices by government lawyers.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Kansas City, accuses the nation's second largest dairy cooperative of attempting to monopolize the sale of milk in its Midwestern market area.

Two suits are pending against Associated Milk Producers Inc. and Dairymen Inc.

Ray Said to Name Others in Slaying

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27 (UPI).—Federal court officials confirmed today that they have received a writ filed by James Earl Ray, the convicted assassin of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Ray is said to be contending now that several persons conspired in the 1968 slaying.

Court officials said the contents of Ray's writ could not be made public until a judge reviewed and filed it. Ray is serving a 99-year prison term.

A local television station, WSM-TV, quoted "highly placed sources" last night as saying Ray had completed a document, attached to the writ, in which he named several persons as involved in a conspiracy to kill Dr. King.



HOMEcoming—Russian cosmonauts of Soyuz-13, Pyotr Klimuk (left) and Valentin Lebedev being met at airport near Moscow yesterday by scores of their friends, relatives, fellow cosmonauts and scientists.

Georgia Judge Holds Alimony Is a Sex Bias

By Charles Hillinger

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Dec. 27

—It was 30 below zero (—34 C.) outside as Jane Birch, a teacher at Nordale Elementary School and Miss Alaska in 1969, filled a cup with water in the classroom.

"I can throw it the water in this cup into the air and not a drop will touch the ground," she said.

She put on her parka and went out onto the school grounds. Her pupils gathered at the windows although it was an old trick to them.

Mrs. Birch tossed the water into the air and it floated away in a cloud of ice crystals.

Fairbanks, population 18,000, situated 150 miles south of the Arctic Circle, is the northernmost American city where the thermometer hovers at 40, 50 and 60 F. below zero for weeks at a time in winter.

Because of Alaska's isolation, extreme cold and great dependence on aircraft for transportation and supplies—there are few highways here—the state is in a special energy category.

Alimony is defined as "an allowance out of the husband's estate made for the support of the wife when living in a separate household."

Judge Wofford said the definition "denies husbands as a class due process and equal protection of the law as guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Georgia and by the Constitution of the United States."

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But Life Goes On at 70 Below

Even Eskimos Complain of Alaskan Winter

By Charles Hillinger

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She put on her parka and went out onto the school grounds. Her pupils gathered at the windows although it was an old trick to them.

Mrs. Birch tossed the water into the air and it floated away in a cloud of ice crystals.

Fairbanks, population 18,000, situated 150 miles south of the Arctic Circle, is the northernmost American city where the thermometer hovers at 40, 50 and 60 F. below zero for weeks at a time in winter.

Because of Alaska's isolation, extreme cold and great dependence on aircraft for transportation and supplies—there are few highways here—the state is in a special energy category.

Alimony is defined as "an allowance out of the husband's estate made for the support of the wife when living in a separate household."

Judge Wofford said the definition "denies husbands as a class due process and equal protection of the law as guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Georgia and by the Constitution of the United States."

After Nixon Address

Mr. McLaren said in his affidavit that he was aware when he sent his first recommendation to Mr. Mitchell that Mr. Nixon had addressed AMPT's annual convention only a week before.

On Nov. 30, 1971, Mr. McLaren testified in his sworn statement, Mr. Mitchell discussed with him his requests for a grand jury investigation. Mr. McLaren said: "Attorney General Mitchell suggested that the Anti-Trust Division proceed along civil rather than criminal lines."

Mr. McLaren's affidavit also said that an AMPT lawyer, questioning the propriety of an anti-trust suit, had stated to a Justice Department official that "dairymen were big political contributors."

The anti-trust suit is only one of several cases and investigations in which the question of the relationship between campaign contributions and special favors to the milk industry is involved. The Senate Watergate committee also is looking into the milk contribution and Ralph Nader, the consumer rights advocate, has filed a class-action suit against the government for its favors to the dairymen.

One of the major questions involved is whether a sudden government decision to reverse its policy and approve a sharp increase in federal support prices for milk was made in response to a pledge of campaign contributions.

3d Cooperative Accused

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Justice Department filed an anti-trust suit today against Mid-America Dairymen Inc., a third milk cooperative to be accused of monopolistic practices by government lawyers.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Kansas City, accuses the nation's second largest dairy cooperative of attempting to monopolize the sale of milk in its Midwestern market area.

Two suits are pending against Associated Milk Producers Inc. and Dairymen Inc.

Ray Said to Name Others in Slaying

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27 (UPI).—Federal court officials confirmed today that they have received a writ filed by James Earl Ray, the convicted assassin of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Ray is said to be contending now that several persons conspired in the 1968 slaying.

Court officials said the contents of Ray's writ could not be made public until a judge reviewed and filed it. Ray is serving a 99-year prison term.

A local television station, WSM-TV, quoted "highly placed sources" last night as saying Ray had completed a document, attached to the writ, in which he named several persons as involved in a conspiracy to kill Dr. King.

Phone Utility Defends Data Delay to U.S.

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP).

—American Telephone and Telegraph Co. has said that it will continue to disclose to government agencies its records of reporters' phone calls if the calls have valid subpoenas.

The company said Monday that it required by law to "submit records to government agencies upon valid subpoenas or on demand to lawful process."

AT&T was responding to a suit to board chairman DeLoach last week by the House Committee on Freedom of Information and representatives of news organizations. The committee demanded a stop to the practice of disclosing records of reporters' phone calls, charging such records might compromise confidential sources.

A group had threatened legal action if the company did not sharply stop disclosing the data.

AT&T also refused to promise organizations advance notice of the government had issued subpoenas for their telephone records, arguing that such a practice would "inject the telephone into controversies between government authorities and the citizens."

No Arbitration Role

AT&T believes that we should not be the role of arbitrating controversies," the company said.

A group of news organizations, including the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Boston Globe, the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Sun-Times, had also filed suit to turn over a list of all instances in which the company gave records of their calls to government agencies.

According to the letter from the news organizations, AT&T has told the Federal Communications Commission that any policy does not require small subpoenas before turning the telephone records. In the letter, AT&T said it discloses records upon receiving a request from prosecutors responsible for law enforcement.

In its statement, AT&T said the act of notifying its customers of subpoenas have been issued at rest with the government and not the company.

main Island

Is Fuel Pinch:

Motorbikes Stop

LENDALE, Calif., Dec. 27 (UPI).—The energy crisis has strangled one of the world's best communities—Pleasanton, home of descendants of British sailors who committed mutiny on the Bounty.

Gasoline-powered travel has been suspended on the tiny South Island, according to a re-

statement by Tom Christian, island's radio operator. He is seventh-generation descendant of a British sailor, who in 1789 led the mutiny against Capt. William Bligh.

The island has one four-wheeled car and several motorbikes. One of the kerosene-powered generators have also been shut off, Mr. Christian reported, and shortage of fuel for electrical generators drove the islanders to use a Christmas custom of British and Polynesian ancestors. "We sang Christmas songs in the square of Adamstown for torches for light," he said, "and gave off a good light, but pretty smoky."

ench Anti-Spy Unit

sailed in Bug Case

PARIS, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The chief of the satirical weekly Canard Enchaîné said today the French counterintelligence agency has refused to permit showing of its agents implicated in France's bugging scandal.

he Canard's director, Roger Sorez, said the chief of the agency refused to confirm to an investigating magistrate the names and addresses of 13 agents named by Le Canard as having been part in the Dec. 6 attempt-bugging of its offices, and asked the secrecy of national defense that covers all the activities of his service.

Better Treatment of Obesity Is Near, U.S. Symposium Told

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT).

—Obesity, long the occasion of cruel humor, dangerous crash diets and questionable reducing gimmicks, is beginning to yield its secrets to scientific investigators.

Although they have not yet found a magic pill that will allow people to eat all they want without gaining weight, researchers are reaching an understanding that promises more effective treatment and prevention of the problem, which they say plagues 70 million Americans.

Many of the new findings were described last month at a symposium on childhood obesity. At the symposium, sponsored by Columbia University's Institute of Human Nutrition, more than a thousand—mostly slender—physicians and dietitians heard the latest findings about the causes of overweight.

The symposium was told, for example, that for many people obesity may be predestined from early childhood, making the battle against excess weight one that they are likely to fight over and over again. However, the findings offered hope that this form of obesity, which is difficult to treat, may be preventable.

Modern Living

For most other fat people, the so-called victims of creeping obesity, who become overweight as adults, recent studies indicate that excess poundage is largely a consequence of modern living—side-effect of inactivity, superabundance of attractive, high-calorie foods and an emphasis on consumption—resulting in a caloric surplus even from a seemingly reasonable diet.

For these people, correction of the imbalance between input and output is easier to achieve, it was stated, although constant effort must be made to maintain the weight loss.

Without question, the symposium was told, the fundamental cause of overweight is the consumption of more calories than the body uses up. Whether the excess calories are in the form of protein, fat or carbohydrate, they are all converted to fat and stored in the body.

But as Dr. Jean Mayer, Harvard University nutritionist and longtime student of the causes of obesity, has said, "Attributing overweight to overeating is hardly more illuminating than ascribing alcoholism to alcohol."

Dr. Mayer blames inactivity for 90 percent of the obesity problem. Although in the last 50 years per-capita caloric consumption has decreased slightly, energy expenditure has decreased dramatically, he noted, thanks to the automobile and countless labor-saving devices. Today, according to the National Adult Physical Fitness Survey, he said, 45 percent of Americans engage in no physical activity or exercise.

Dr. Mayer's studies indicate that throughout a wide range of normal levels of energy expenditure just enough food is consumed to meet the body's energy needs, keeping weight stable. But at low levels of activity, he said, there is a breakdown in the body's mechanism that regulates energy input and output, resulting in too much on the input side and consequent weight gain.

A mere 100 extra calories a day, he said, the equivalent of one thin slice of bread, a finger of whiskey or riding instead of taking a 20-minute walk, will, in a year's time, add up to 10 pounds of fat. In five years, he said, it will mean 50 extra pounds, and marked obesity. Still, the person will argue, with some justification, Dr. Mayer said, that he is not a glutton.

The obvious solution, according to Dr. Mayer, who has demonstrated that obese youngsters are considerably less active than those of normal weight, is to move more.

"Walk, don't ride. Take the stairs, not the elevator," he recommends.

Contrary to what many think, exercise does not make a person so hungry that he eats even more than he used to, said Dr. Jules Hirsch. Exercise, he said, has a "euphoric effect" that diminishes the tendency to turn to food for emotional satisfaction.

But unfortunately for many overweight persons, Dr. Hirsch said, exercise by itself is not enough to regulate weight.

Guerrilla Is Slain

By Mexico Police

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The state government yesterday announced the Christmas Eve death of Pedro Orozco Guzman, accused of being the man behind the 1973 kidnappings of U.S. Consul Terrance Leonard, honorary British Consul Anthony Duncan Williams and industrialist Fernando Aranguiz.

State Gov. Alberto Orozco Romero said Orozco Guzman, who died of wounds after a shootout with police, confessed that he was the leader of a leftist Guadalajara guerrilla group, the 23d of September Communist League. The governor said that Orozco Guzman gave names and addresses of important members of his group.

Guerrillas murdered Mr. Aranguiz, Mr. Leonard and Mr. Williams were released unharmed.

1 Killed at Peru Prison During Breakout Bid

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 27 (Reuters).

—One prisoner was shot dead and several were wounded when inmates at the Lurigancho jail here tried to break out on Christmas Day, Interior Minister Pedro Richter announced yesterday.

He said the prisoners made their attempt at noon while relatives were in the jail for Christmas visits. Guards opened fire with bullets and tear gas as the inmates tried to rush the main gate.

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Lon Nol Names Boret Premier

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 27 (UPI).

—Cambodian President Lon Nol named Foreign Minister Long Boret yesterday as the new premier.

Mr. Boret, 40, is considered one of the nation's ablest politicians. He returned to Cambodia Saturday from the United Nations, where he successfully defended his government's seat.

Mr. Boret headed a list of 18 neo appointed to cabinet posts by Lon Nol. All but three of them are incumbents.

Ranking D.C. Police Must Bare Finances

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).

—Beginning in January, District of Columbia policemen holding the rank of captain or above will be required to make confidential financial statements to Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson.

Chief Wilson's order yesterday affects 85 captains, inspectors, deputy and assistant chiefs and the chief himself.

24 Die in South Africa

DURBAN, South Africa, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Factional fights among African tribesmen killed 24 and injured at least 27 in the Transkei and in Bergville, Natal Province, over Christmas, police said today.

Comet Kohoutek To Loop Around The Sun Today

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 27 (AP).—The comet Kohoutek makes its closest approach to the sun tomorrow as it begins a swing which will take it back out of the solar system.

Kohoutek is to reach perihelion, or the low point in its orbit, at 1034 GMT. At that time it will be 13.24 million miles from the sun and traveling 351,400 miles an hour.

The comet will go around the sun, but it will not dip behind the star as seen from earth. Because of the angle of the comet in relation to the earth, it will appear just to loop around the top of the sun before heading back out into space.

William A. Deutschman, head of Project Kohoutek at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, says that after perihelion the comet should re-emerge to earth viewers in the nighttime sky.

"However, comets are notoriously unpredictable," Dr. Deutschman says, noting that some have disappeared completely at perihelion or have broken up into smaller units.

If Kohoutek survives its close encounter with the sun, it will appear brighter than before even though its actual brightness will decrease as it moves away from the sun.

Dr. Deutschman explained that after perihelion the comet will be visible in a darker night sky instead of in the morning sky in which it is now seen.

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Lon Nol Names Boret Premier

PHNOM PENH,

Oil Prices and the Boycott

The Saudi Arabians were hinting heavily last week that perhaps they would relent after all, and open up their vast oil fields to maximum production. This week, before anyone had time to start cheering, the Saudis and all the other Persian Gulf producers announced that they were doubling the price of crude oil again, for the second time this year. The latter of these two developments is the important one.

Velvet private assurances from the Saudis are not the kind of thing on which careful people depend. The oil weapon remains a weapon only as long as the industrial countries can be induced to believe in the possibility that the Saudis might really increase their production from six million barrels a day to 20 million over the next few years, staying off the specters of rationing and economic disaster. But that 20 million barrels a day is at best a distant and highly conditional possibility. The new prices, on the other hand, are neither prospective nor contingent. They are firm, they are not open to negotiation and they go into effect on Jan. 1.

To judge the impact of these new prices, keep in mind that the price of crude oil in the United States all through the 1960s was a little under \$3 a barrel. It was a high price, protected by import quotas. The Persian Gulf price was about half as much, fluctuating around \$1.50. The current price in the United States has now shot up to \$5.25 a barrel for the three-fourths of our production which is under price controls. The remainder, the new production that is not controlled, has already risen close to \$9.

Persian Gulf oil, one of the world's symbols of an endless supply of cheap fuel, is now in the same range. The Persian Gulf producers said on Sunday that they are now going to collect a tax of \$7 on the standard barrel of light Arabian crude. That is more than twice the tax set in October, which in turn was twice the 1972 tax. The cost of producing oil in Arabia is negligible, averaging perhaps 10 to 15 cents a barrel. The cost of transporting it to the United States is a dollar a barrel or more. The companies have been taking profits that appear to run in the range of 50 to 80 cents a barrel. All of that added together comes to about \$9 a barrel for Persian Gulf crude landed in America.

There is no real reason to assume that even the current price increase is to be the last. This massive escalation of prices is a solution, and perhaps the only solution, to the dilemma that the Arabs have got themselves into. They have cut off oil to some countries and reduced supplies for all countries in an attempt to force changes in Israel's boundaries and U.S. foreign policy. But it is pretty clear that there is not going to be any great change in either the boundaries or our foreign policy for a long time.

The Arab oil states are beginning to worry about retaliation by the industrial nations. They are also worried about a collapse of their common front. They cannot maintain the embargo forever. But without a clear diplomatic victory over the Israelis, it would be distinctly dangerous for the Arab governments and particularly for the Saudis to begin shipping oil again at the September rate. They would immediately become a target for every kind of Arab radical and nationalist crying treason. Perhaps the way out is to raise prices so high that sales drop, customers look elsewhere, and the issues of artificial embargoes and production cuts vanish.

Some of the Persian Gulf states have enormous wealth but small populations. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are the extreme examples. Iran, at the opposite extreme, has a much larger population and needs every nickel of oil revenue that it can get to feed its ambitious and accelerating development programs. It is the commitment to internal development that guides Iran's oil policy. Among the Arab states in the Gulf, the second largest population is Iraq's and the Iraqi government is also under pressure to achieve a high rate of economic growth. That is why Iraq, alone among the Arab states, has publicly refused to go along with the cutbacks in production. Throughout North Africa and the Mideast, governments are under pressure to abandon the embargoes in direct proportion to the scale and cost of their plans for national development. To keep reducing oil production at 5 percent each month, pending a distant settlement with Israel, would risk a collapse of the embargoes as one producer after another defected. But raising prices works just the other way. It not only holds the Arabs together, progressives and conservatives alike, but it brings in the non-Arab producers as well. It was the Shah of Iran, after all, who announced the latest price scales. No country can afford to sell its oil for less than the going price. Countries with national interests as diverse as Venezuela, Canada, Indonesia and Nigeria will now follow the Persian Gulf prices upward.

Perhaps this massive leap upward in world oil prices foreshadows the ultimate resolution of the great boycott of 1973. The Arabs are not likely to get Jerusalem, and the industrial nations are not likely to get 20 million barrels a day of Saudi oil. Instead, the industrial nations will pay more, use less, and look much harder for alternative fuels. The Arabs will pump less and make more money. Here in America we shall begin the new year with the prospect of crude oil at \$10 a barrel and gasoline at 80 cents a gallon. Given the other possibilities, that would be far from the worst outcome.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Stakes in Europe

By "détente" in Europe, the Russians mean a rise in their influence and a fall in American influence. But since it is principally American influence which ensures Europe its independence, "détente" Soviet-style is not something to be embraced casually. This much is becoming clear from the East-West "force reduction" talks in Vienna. Moscow speaks of reducing NATO and Warsaw Pact forces "mutually." This has a superficial appeal. But it is devious. It is like telling a heavyweight and a lightweight each to put one hand behind his back. In Europe, Moscow is the heavyweight. It has large, strong forces. Any forces that it withdraws it can quickly return; thus, they would continue to cast a political shadow. Russia's negotiating position is not complicated by a need to indulge either allies or constituents. Moreover, the Kremlin can play—it can hardly not play—on the European public's desire to share quickly the fruits of "détente."

The United States, at the Vienna talks, is the lightweight. It, too, has large, well-equipped forces. But any forces that it removes withdraw across a broad ocean and would thereafter cast only a small shadow on Europe—the more so because of Congress's evident enthusiasm for a military disengagement from the Continent. Withdrawal will further fray American relations with its allies, who already have heavy doubts about Washington's commitment to their defense. Meanwhile, Congress continues to hold a sword over the administration's negotiating position: Unless the President negotiates a cut, Congress threatens to legislate one. In these circumstances, it is no surprise that the United States has put forward at Vienna a limited proposal for "balanced" reductions. Against the Soviet proposal for a first cut of 20,000 men from

both alliances, the Americans offer a first cut of 15 percent just in Soviet and American ground forces—this would remove 29,000 Americans and no fewer than 68,000 Russians. Many Europeans, calculating and hoping that the United States went to Vienna mainly to deflect congressional pressure for unilateral cuts, hoped further that the United States would not offer Moscow a "negotiable" proposal. This seems to be it.

The weaknesses in the Western bargaining position at Vienna—that is to say, in the Western alliance—are not of the simple sort which could be remedied by a quick dose of the secretary of state's personal attention. Yet we have the feeling that the Nixon administration is not adequately reporting to the American people what the real stakes are. The allies know well enough and that is why they are so grim: The issue is not merely a matter of numbers of troops or tanks or tactical nuclear weapons; the issue is whether an important region of the world allied to the United States, West Europe, is going to be able to keep on living an independent and decent life of its own. This is not to deny that, for the Russians as well as for the West, the talks at Vienna touch on legitimate and significant security concerns. But those security concerns are secondary to the political realities. "Détente" is a misleading word to use as the goal of these talks. What they are really about is the continuing independence of West Europe. To pose the issue that way is, of course, to concede that the Soviet understanding of "détente" is very different from the West's. This may be a difficult thing for the administration to say at this time. But it should say it, nevertheless, because it's true.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 28, 1898

PARIS—The Trans-Siberian railway is just as much of the category of warlike plans as an additional squadron. It is purely a strategic line both in inception and design, and it is being hurried to completion at the enormous cost of \$2 billion per annum solely for strategic reasons. Rumors of a proposed loan on the foreign market are too persistent and too circumstantial to leave any doubt that St. Petersburg wants money—money to keep up this tremendous outlay.

Fifty Years Ago

December 28, 1923

PARIS—The missing ship *Dixmude* was sighted on Wednesday in mid-Sahara, drifting southwards in an unmanageable condition towards the worst part of the desert. The huge dirigible was, when sighted, only 500 feet up, with its engines apparently not running, and was thus the prey of the desert winds. "Where was the crew?" was the question on the lips of all who heard the news in Paris last night. If the *Dixmude* has dropped among the Hoggar mountains, it may take months to find it.



A Free Press—What's That?

By Alan Tillier

PARIS—There was little to cheer in the annual review published yesterday of the state of press freedom throughout the world. The triumph of investigative reporting in the Watergate affair was balanced by the disappearance of press freedom in Chile and elsewhere.

The 1973 Press Freedom Report bore the signature of Frenchman Ernest Meyer, whose job as director of the Zurich-based International Press Institute makes him a watchdog of the free functioning of the media everywhere.

He performs his task with a tenacity hidden behind an easy-going manner. His office is tucked away in the picturesque old quarter of Zurich, but Meyer misses little when it comes to attacks on the press even by far-off dictators.

Seemingly "lost causes" like the fate of journalists thrown into prison without trial in Indonesia back in 1965, are kept very much on file in Münsterstrasse. Meyer does his homework. He makes his own on-scene assessments, sends out IPI observers, keeps a big clippings library and receives a stream of visitors in Zurich.

The subtitle of this year's report is "Freedom of the People's Right to Know" and the report is authoritative in the best traditions of the IPI, the sole body in the world devoted to exposing attempts by any government to gag the press.

The former French editor writes: "The whole subject of press freedom is once more wide open for review. It is no longer a question of press freedom alone, but the basic right of the citizen to be informed, which, though this means of expression, is undergoing an unprecedented challenge."

He notes that 1971 saw the world's press questioning its destiny, role and economic future. In 1972 he warned of an "invisible cancer" gnawing away at a press resigned to accept limitations.

This time he considers "that the very principle of the right of people to diversified, complete and well balanced information suffers from an endemic erosion."

Cases in Point

Developing countries say they cannot afford the "luxury" of a free press. Meyer cites the case of the Nigerian Observer's chief correspondent, Minere Amakiri, who had his head shaved and was tortured for an article on educational policy which upset a provincial governor.

And the remark of Malawi's President Banda: "I hold journalists in contempt."

The IPI director sees "a slight lessening of press freedom everywhere" and he considers the difficulties encountered by journalists and the pressures to which they are submitted as symptomatic of the fragile nature of Western democracies and the threat by the practices of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.

By political bloc and continent, Meyer notes the sore spots. He hopes that an improved international situation and reciprocal concessions at the Conference on European Security and Cooperation would lead to a liberalized information policy in the Soviet Union "soon faded."

In Yugoslavia, "the faint hopes of liberalization have disappeared" while journalists are still in prison in Czechoslovakia "for having expressed views in the spirit of the Prague Spring."

Across the world, he notes that the goodwill of the West towards China has opened doors and that 30 newsmen, for example, were allowed to accompany French President Georges Pompidou there.

China's new relations with the West and Japan "raise hopes of a more liberal evolution in general information policy."

Under "temporary or permanent authoritarian regimes in Europe," Meyer castigates Portugal, stating that "the Caetano government... differs from the authoritarian regime of its predecessor only in what it says and not what it does."

He observes a less passive press in Spain and a certain autonomy granted state radio and television, but adds: "The symbolic act of destroying the building of the banned newspaper Madrid and the frequent seizure of foreign publications show that the government has not yet opted for the principle of a more liberal policy as regards the press even if, for reasons of political opportunity at the time of negotiations with the EEC, one sometimes gets the impression of a relaxation."

The new Turkey and its press get high marks, as does the press in Britain, although Meyer warns "that the gap between the readers and the press as an institution is widening."

His native France is criticized for incidents like the arrest of journalists covering the Lip labor dispute in Besançon and for policy towards the ORETF, the state radio-TV network.

"The government is obviously not prepared to grant those it considers to be the 'Voices of France' the freedom of expression which those responsible for the BSC have managed to defend against all comers,"

Gloomy View

It's a gloomy picture as he swings around the world from "the agonizing story of press freedom in most Latin American countries" to Asia, where "only in Japan and India can one speak of press freedom."

"In Asian countries, journalism is a profession which entails just as much danger to freedom and

sometimes to life as in the most backward countries of Africa."

What can be done? The IPI, which sprung from a meeting of editors in New York in 1950, now has 1,906 members in 63 countries and 25 national committees. It exerts continuous pressure on governments to release jailed newsmen and to avert threatened shut-downs of newspapers.

Editors in South Africa, Indonesia, Korea, Burma, Pakistan and South Vietnam owe their release to IPI, which is currently engaged in difficult negotiations with governments to obtain better guarantees for war correspondents.

Meyer's view is that the press is the best defender of the press. Commenting on Watergate, he states: "The role of the media in the affair shows the extent to which they are determined to go in order to retain their right of control and to use their right to defend against the threat of freedom—the freedoms of the country."

"The press has contributed vigorously to the defense of the belief that a free press conditions the existence of a free and independent judiciary."

Everywhere, he concludes, the mass media has to convince the greatest number that a free society is worth defending. And he calls upon the whole profession—publishers and journalists—to get busy working on "a real strategy of defense."

It's a small team at Münsterstrasse but it tackles a big job. As former IPI director, Australian Robin Rivett, points out: "The founders of 1950 would be astounded at the huge populations which then enjoyed some of the benefits of a free press, but now read or hear only what their governments wish."

Setting Up Deck Chairs on the Titanic

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Other ages have had comets, and new religions, and revolutions. The change of the year is always likely to remind us that change is the law of life. But the sense of change, and the apprehension of it, cannot often have run so deep as they do this year. Many of us feel what an Englishman said in a letter to the editor the other day: "Our world is not ever going to be the same again."

One fundamental that is shifting is the relationship between the industrialized nations of the world and the others. We have been told again and again that the gap between rich and poor countries is dangerous. Now something is actually happening to redress the balance: the growing shortages and rising prices of basic resources.

Oil is the headline example, but it is not the only one. Underdeveloped countries that sell bauxite and copper and other basics are moving toward controlled sales and higher prices, following the Arab example. And the industrialized world is quite simply dependent on those resources.

Even with its advantageous mineral deposits, the United States must increasingly look to foreign suppliers. An official study forecasts that by 1985 we shall depend on imports for more than half our iron, lead, tungsten, aluminum, chromium, manganese, nickel, and zinc. We spent only \$5 billion on metal imports in 1970; the bill is projected at \$18 billion in 1985, \$44 billion by 2000.

Made Harder

The average citizen does not need to know such figures to sense the looming reality of profound change—economic, political, social. That prospect, unsettling at best, is the harder for us to bear because we do not get honest or even competent answers from our political leaders.

The politicians in almost every developed country are relying on hope, public relations and luck to get them through the next weeks and months—anything except dealing with the long-term reality. In a time demanding extraordinary vision and patience, they seem more frivolous and short-sighted than ever.

Consider the Nixon administration's tactics on oil. The message it keeps sending is that the Arab embargo is easing, things are looking up, we'll get by this winter without any real pain, and then everything will be all right.

There is no serious student of the dislocations of the world's economy and politics that will follow the collision between rising demand and a topping-out of oil production capability are mind-boggling. There is simply no chance at all for us if we do not learn quickly how to make do with less. The technological fixes can only ease the pain somewhat.

The politicians have been grossly deceptive in suggesting that there can be quick technological fixes. To go on with our pattern of expanding energy use would require some new source that could be developed even more rapidly than oil has been—and that is just not on.

There is a lot of talk, for example, about getting oil from shale. A suggested American target is one million tons of such oil a day by 1985, or 10 percent of our projected oil demand. That would require mining 2 million tons of rock a day, which is about equivalent to total U.S. mining capacity today.

Where shall we get the water-ensuing holocaust in 1945. These same Palestinian refugees have been living in camps a quarter of a century now, and how many of them have been integrated, or even supported, by their Arab brothers? A New York Times article of Dec. 2 reported that the United States contributes \$22.2 million, and the Netherlands last year gave \$202,000, increasing it this year to \$653,300. Actually, for Realpolitik, it does not suit the Arab cause to help the Palestinians.

W. B. WAYNE
Vienna.

Support for Israel

There isn't an better way to gather support for Israel than to read the unadulterated nonsense proffered by pro-Arab letters in the NYT.

I cannot recall that it was Israel who called for driving the Arabs into the sea in 1948 and again in 1956, nor did Israel call upon the Palestinians to leave their homeland and avoid the

Why Sing?

Re the startling piece of news that Thana, N.Y. school pupils would not sing carols about Jesus at Christmas (NYT, Dec. 14). If they want Christmas without Christ, why sing at all; and what are they celebrating?

A.J. POWELL BUTTLER.
Slatra, Portugal.

Letter From Rome

Diocletian Did It

By Claire Sterling

ROME—With everybody talking about rationing and price controls in these perilous times, Italy—where the whole thing was invented a thousand six hundred and seventy-two years ago—might well be a lesson for us all.

Apparently unaware themselves of their ancestors' discoveries in this regard, the Italians are going to be in for a poignant experience any minute now. Their experiment in price controls, which started six months ago, is supposed to end early in January and anybody else might conceivably want to buy can hardly wait.

So far, in just these six months, the price of items like shoes, handbags, textiles, clothing, furniture and coal has gone up 15 or 20 percent. Other items, speedily mailed to government price lists, have practically disappeared from the market: the white market, that is, including fertilizers, cement, cheese, brand-name olive oil, marmalade, salami, canned goods, frozen foods, and, until the government threw principle to the winds and raised the legal price limits, pasta and milk (not to mention gasoline which, what with one thing and another, has gone up 36 percent in these same six months). What seems likely to happen to all the other things we used to think of as necessities may be gathered from the fact that most of the dealers concerned have already demanded immediate price rises of up to 64 percent.

Worth Noting

This might have happened in any country, of course, but it is particularly worth noting in this one, home of the Roman who thought the system up in the first place.

His name was Diocletian, the first ruler in history who tried, by governmental decree, to defeat an army of speculators and black marketeers making life just as miserable for Rome then as now.

In A.D. 301, the emperor Diocletian declared war on monopolists who, in an "economy of scarcity," were keeping goods from the market to force prices up. "Who is... so devoid of human feeling as not to see that immoderate prices are widespread in the markets of our cities, and that... evil men reckon in their loss if abundance comes?" he said. "These are men whose aim it is to restrain general prosperity, to seek usurious and ruinous gains. Avenge us through the world, so that the contributions of the whole world to support our armies fall to the abominable profit of thieves."

Rightfully outraged, Diocletian issued his stunning "edictum de pretiis," which put ceilings on practically all wages and prices in the empire. Among the things on his list were oil, salt, honey, butcher's meat, game, fish, oil, wine, and domestic vegetables, fruit, wheat, lentils and peas, barley,

rye and beans, shoes and hair clothes, skins, harness, timber, wine and beer (xythra), the wage of farm and city labor, stone masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, barbers, schoolmaster, lawyers and orators.

The edict was probably more sweeping than any that has ever been tried since. Its failure was rapid and complete.

No sooner did the government try to fix legal prices than any body with anything for sale promptly concealed his merchandise, either to force up the price or to sell at a fabulous profit on the black market. Shortage quickly grew much worse than they were before, whereupon riot broke out. The cost of trying to discipline the restive masses at the same time enforce wage and price controls got so quick and wildly out of hand that tax ebbed up to the sides. Since every taxpayer thereupon did his best to evade taxes, the state had to organize a special force of revenue police to examine every citizen's property and income; wives, old men and slaves were tortured and betrayed the family secrets; hidden wealth, frightful punishments were inflicted on the evaders.

At the same time, the state spent a fortune on trying to "freeze" labor at fixed wages. Nobody in industry, commerce or the crafts was allowed to change jobs, still less to leave the country; and, to assure the flow of food to the armies and cities, nobody could leave the farm as set down to the edict either.

Gradually, beating the controls and the taxes became an empty waste of time. The rich masqueraded as poor aristocrats; the poor themselves classified as "humiliaries" to avoid getting elected public office, aristocratic abundance, their trades, peasant handwork walked off their hands and jobs as hired hands, while villages were abandoned—was this in Palestine—because of high tax assessments and toward the end, thousands fled over the empire's borders to seek refuge among the barbarians.

As the Wall Street Journal has observed, "Diocletian's economic invention has in fact never worked, then or since."

I don't bring this up as an argument against rationing and price controls. As a buy with than a seller in Italy (at least), have no choice, but to be I mean. The question, rather, seems to be whether to impose such a system, but how much expect from it. Inasmuch human nature doesn't seem to have changed a great deal since Diocletian's day—those "abominable profits" of thieves in A.D. 301 could hardly have been less than the returns on oil or oil or kernels here nowadays, the answer would appear to be: inevitable. Don't expect too much.

for mining or other imaginative ventures on such a scale? What would we do with the vast, desolate, needed crop lands?

The point is not that we should give up research on new source of energy or other resources—on that we are realistic, about costs, the likely time-span involved and the connection with everything else on one ear. The day of what has been called the cowboy economy is over—easy exploitation of physical frontiers and backward peoples. No everything connects; everything has a price.

When the Arab embargo is lifted, the short-run oil crisis that has been thought about the problems of energy were actually encouraged. It hoped that the shock, the mild confrontation with geography and economic reality, would make the political leaders of the industrial societies begin to reach with the future.

That is why the reaction the politicians is so depressed. No one expects them to admit bad news. But there is no room for challenge and optimism in the world of the future: world perforce living within limits, if we begin to adjust it. Instead, they still talk as if we could go on endlessly as the exploding material world highways and suburbs and the That way lies trauma.

An economist, E.F. Schumacher said something that applies even more acutely to politicians. Mostly, said they spend their time "timidizing the arrangement of deck chairs on the Titanic."

Obituaries

Harold B. Lee, 74, Headed Mormon Church

From Wire Dispatches
SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 27.—Harold B. Lee, 74, president of the 3.3-million-member Mormon church for the last 18 months, died here yesterday of lung and urticaria failure.
Mr. Lee, a former Idaho farm boy known among his co-religionists as something of an organizing genius, was chosen for the church presidency July 7, 1972, as successor to Joseph Fielding Smith, grand-nephew of Joseph Smith, founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons)—who died at the age 95. When named church president, Mr. Lee was the youngest to hold the office in 40 years. In term of office was the shortest. The presidency is for life. A successor to Mr. Lee will be chosen soon by the church's council of the 12 Apostles. If election is followed, the next president will be Spencer W.



Harold B. Lee

Kimball, 78, who heads the council. Students of Mormon affairs had viewed the predecessor of Mr. Lee as a doctrinaire conservative concerned chiefly with church history and looked on Mr. Lee as an establishment leader whose talents had been demonstrated on the board of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Equitable Life Assurance Society, where he represented the church's stock interests.
As the church's leader, Mr. Lee traveled widely, making a world tour of Mormon missions in his first months as president.
In the three years before assuming leadership of the Mormon Church, Mr. Lee devoted much of his time to the church correlation program in an apparently successful effort to integrate the wide variety of Mormon home studies, women's and youth organizations, publications and sports activities.
He also organized the Mormon Church's welfare program, under which each member contributes time to aid the poor. The program, as of last year, was assisting 96,500 Mormons each year and was finding jobs for 9,000 church members a year.
Mr. Lee was a member of the Salt Lake City Commission when he was called to full-time duty in the church in 1936 by leaders who had watched him in action—de-

Russian Jews, Ex-Officers, Cite Arrest Threats

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Three Jews who are former Russian Army colonels said today that they have been subjected to continuing threats for wanting to emigrate to Israel.
The three, Yefim Davyovich, Yul Alshansky and Lev Ovshcher, all from Minsk, claimed that they had been threatened with arrest and trial for anti-Soviet activities if they did not use their campaign for exit visas. All three have distinguished war records.
Mr. Davyovich, who retired in '39, was detained last December by the KGB security police with another Jew from Minsk, but his planned trial was called off May, apparently because of protests in the United States on the eve of a visit there by Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev.
Mr. Ovshcher, 54, and Mr. Shansky, 56, said they had sent letters to the Kremlin and world leaders declaring that they were renouncing their Soviet citizenship.
A Kiev appeals court, meanwhile, has upheld a three-and-a-half-year prison term against Alexander Feldman, a Ukrainian who has tried unsuccessfully to emigrate to Israel, sources said today.

MEMORIAL SERVICE
A memorial service to honor the work of STEVE SAUER, of Newsweek Magazine, will be held on Sunday, January 13th, 12:30 p.m., Temple Adath Israel, 1000 E. Main St. Old Lancaster Road and Old Lancaster Road, Merion, Pennsylvania.

Paris Region Grows Past 10-Million Mark

PARIS, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The population of the Paris region has passed 10 million, the government's Institute of Economic Studies announced today.
As of Jan. 1, 1973, the city of Paris and its suburbs had 9,901,000 inhabitants. The year's growth was forecast at 125,000 persons, making the estimated population 10,026,000 inhabitants by Dec. 31, the institute said.

Georges Mazoyer
PARIS, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Georges Mazoyer, 42, who had been due to become editor of the mass circulation newspaper France-Soir on Jan. 1, died in a three-car crash on the Champs-Elysees last night, the police reported.
Mr. Mazoyer started work as a journalist in Casablanca and then joined the magazine Paris-Match in 1956. He became editor of Paris-Match in 1968 but left the magazine two years later to join a group of illustrated periodicals run by the Tallandier publishing firm.

Harold Hotelling
CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Dec. 27 (UPI).—Prof. Harold Hotelling, 78, a mathematical statistician and economist who retired from the University of North Carolina faculty in 1966, died yesterday at his home here. He was a past president of the American Statistical Association, distinguished fellow of the American Economic Association and member of the councils of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Mathematical Society.

Rev. Dr. T. G. Tappert
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Rev. Dr. Theodore G. Tappert, 69, Schleren professor of the history of Christianity at the Lutheran Theological Seminary here, died Tuesday. He had been on the seminary's faculty since 1930 and was to have retired next year.

French Hotels' Liability
PARIS, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—French hotel owners are now liable for the theft of customers' possessions, it was announced in the government's Journal Officiel today. The decree covers thefts from hotel parking lots as well as the hotels.



Madagascar, Client of Arabs, Cancels U.S. Warships' Visit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Malagasy Republic, dependent on Arab nations for its oil, has refused the United States by abruptly cancelling a planned visit by U.S. warships.
The island republic's officials told the U.S. Embassy it did not have enough fuel or berthing space at the port of Diego Suarez to accommodate destroyers from a task force operating in the Indian Ocean.
But U.S. Defense Department sources said they believed the real reason was political—that Malagasy officials feared to offend the Arabs.
The Defense Department made no mention of the Malagasy cancellation in announcing last week that six Navy ships with more than 4,500 U.S. sailors and officers would spend the Christmas holidays at two Indian Ocean ports, Mormahra in Kenya and Port Victoria in the Seychelles Islands.

Visit by Socialists Barred by Athens

ATHENS, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Greek government tonight refused entry at Athens airport to three European members of the Socialist International who came to assess conditions under the new military rulers.
Another member of the delegation, British trade union leader Alex Kilson, was permitted through passport control, but he returned to the others for "reasons of solidarity."
Two Italians, Sen. Antonio Cariglia and Giovanni Battista, the secretary of the delegation, and Dutch Socialist Rebus Terbeek were refused entry.
The group was met at the airport by officials of the Italian, British and Dutch Embassies.

Junta Changes Attitude to Russia

Peru Moves to Improve Relations With U.S.

By Stephen Klaidman
LIMA, Peru, Dec. 27 (WP).—Peru is moving to speed up the gradual but steady improvement in its relations with the United States that has taken place over the last few months.
The reasons include a change of attitude toward the Soviet Union, economic necessity and an abhorrence of Communism on the part of the ruling generals.
The junta, which came to power in 1968, has talked almost from the beginning of forming a "new humanitarian society that is neither Communist nor capitalist."

Trips to Cuba
But government officials and diplomats in Lima indicate that trips to Cuba by Peruvian cabinet ministers, commercial dealing with the Russians and Moscow's lack of support for the Salvador Allende in neighboring Chile have convinced the generals that they are better off seeking the technical and financial aid they need in Washington rather than in Moscow.
There has also been so apparently genuine effort by the United States to improve relations with Peru.

Talks going on now between the two governments on outstanding claims involving U.S. business interests in Peru have been characterized as positive by both sides.
Peru's deputy foreign minister said in a recent interview that "these talks are conducive to the removal of all shadows hanging over U.S.-Peruvian relations."

The negotiations, being conducted by James R. Greene for the United States and Premier Edgardo Mercado Jarrin for Peru, are intended to settle disputes involving property of the Cerro Corp., W. R. Grace and Co. and Standard Oil of California.
Both parties insist that property of the International Petroleum Corp., which was nationalized when the junta came to power, is not a subject of these negotiations.
In referring to the IPC case, which brought about a rupture in U.S.-Peruvian relations, Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya said "the United States mistakenly defended the interests of a company that displayed classical U.S. imperialism in Peru."

Tortoise Urine Sought

TAIPEI, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Officials at Taipei Zoo have received dozens of requests for tortoise urine following a claim by a Chinese herbalist that it can cure deafness. The claim is not true and the requests have been turned down, a zoo spokesman said today.

But he termed IPC a special case. "In the future, we can say, there will be more realistic and positive relations with the United States," he added.
Aside from the talks, relations are moving forward on U.S. support for international loans to Peru, negotiations for the sale of U.S. arms and increased U.S. private investment in petroleum exploration and copper mining.
World Bank Loans
Because of the expropriation of IPC in 1968, the United States had stood in the way of multilateral economic aid to Peru. But, since September, Peru has received loans totaling more than \$80 million from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

University Strike Threatened If Yugoslavs Oust 8 Teachers

By Dusko Doder
BELGRADE, Dec. 27 (WP).—In a challenge to Yugoslav leaders, Belgrade University students have threatened to strike and close their part of the university if authorities oust eight professors accused of resistance to Communist party policies and control.
The decision was made unanimously by nearly 800 students in the philosophy school at a meeting last Friday. An official announcement, published yesterday in the newspaper Politika, warned student leaders that they would have to take "full responsibility" for the action.

The philosophy faculty is part of the university comprising the departments of philosophy, history, sociology, psychology and art history. Among the eight professors are some of the nation's leading Marxist philosophers and sociologists, including Mihailo Markovic, Ljubomir Tadic, Svetozar Stojanovic and Mrs. Zagorka Pest-Golubovic.

The professors have been denounced for ultra-leftist tendencies, apparently because their criticism of the Yugoslav system has offended some leaders. For more than a year, there have been calls by leaders, including President Tito, that the eight professors be ousted. The professors, however, have been shielded by their colleagues under the traditional system of university autonomy.

Outside Pressure
But last week, the philosophy faculty finally succumbed to outside pressure and agreed to sign a "self-management" agreement that would give outsiders a voice in its affairs. By packing the university ruling bodies with

The World Bank consultative group on Peru has recently made commitments in Paris for more than \$1.9 billion in external financing over the next three years.

Willingness to make some of these commitments stems from Peru's good credit rating, but the will to settle outstanding problems with the United States certainly seems to have opened the coffers wider.

Peru is also in the process of negotiating for the purchase of U.S. arms, including 15 to 20 A-37 jet fighter-trainers. (The Peruvians have recently purchased, from the Soviet Union, military helicopters which are being used largely for oil exploration in the Amazon jungle.)

loyal outsiders, the authorities will be able to get a vote for a dismissal of the eight professors.

The students, at their meeting Friday, authorized their executive committee to call a strike at the philosophy faculty if any faculty member is dismissed.

"The faculty of philosophy is a humanitarian institution with firm Communist and Marxist orientation and none of its members, including professors, could be qualified as an enemy of the self-governing Socialist Yugoslav society," a resolution adopted by the students said.

The philosophy faculty has been denounced as a "hotbed of opposition" to Marshal Tito's current effort to strengthen Communist party control. Until last week it was the only part of the university to have persistently opposed the "self-management" agreement.

It was expected that the ouster of the eight professors would come soon. But the authorities will probably seek to avoid a confrontation with the students and may decide to move against the eight during the winter recess, which begins on Jan. 15.

Editor Is Ousted

BELGRADE, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Frane Barbieri, former editor-in-chief of the Yugoslav news magazine Nin, has been expelled from the Communist party, the newspaper Politika said today.

The party organization at Politika, which publishes Nin, accused Mr. Barbieri of being one of the "supporters of liberalist and techno-managerial factions in the magazine."



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THE SUN NEVER SETS ON COINTREAU LOVERS

The world's largest-selling liqueur is produced by a family business in a small French city in a province renowned for soft climate and pleasantly arid way of life. Some la douceur angevine, the climate of Anjou, gave rise to a family tradition that has named its name—Cointreau—to a corner of the earth.

The liqueur created by the Cointreus is enjoyed today in nations and territories from the Arctic Circle, Hong Kong to Venezuela. Every hour of the day, somewhere is savoring a glass of this wonderfully relaxing drink.

But if the orange is the essential ingredient of their best-known liqueur, the Cointreus did not start with the orange but with the cherry. In the early 19th century Edouard and Adolphe Cointreau were candy makers. The variety of fruits that grew in the mild Angevin climate made the city of Angers an ideal location for their activity. Their business was successful and they expanded it to include the distilling of a cordial made from a delicious regional cherry which was named *guignolet*. Other fruit liqueurs followed.

The liqueur created by THE COINTREAU is enjoyed today in 217 nations and territories from Australia to the Arctic Circle, from Hong Kong to Venezuela.

At every hour of the day, someone somewhere is savoring a glass of this wonderfully relaxing drink.

Edouard Jr. was the driving force behind Cointreau's first move into the international market. A true son of the Industrial Revolution, he was a man of boundless energy, combining the best qualities of the creative businessman and technician. No liqueur was produced that he did not personally taste, and he was instrumental in adapting Cointreau to the increasingly sophisticated tastes of the day. He traveled widely, attending every important international fair, harvesting 58 gold medals which today are displayed in the entrance hall of the Angers distillery.

Edouard Jr. guided Cointreau's destiny for half a century until 1923, during which time the family business evolved from a regional company to a world enterprise. He was followed by his sons, Louis and André, who further developed their father's work in foreign markets, establishing branches in Poland, Romania, Spain and Switzerland. Louis died in 1934, and after 1950, André gradually relinquished the reins of the company to the younger generation: sons Robert and Max, and their cousin Pierre. These three form the dynamic leadership of the present management, a family team that is determined, like their forebears before them, to meet new challenges and opportunities, while continuing to enhance the traditions that have made Cointreau a household name around the world.

Orange Magic

About the middle of the century, Cointreau as we know it, a clear, orange-flavored liqueur, first appeared. It was a trip to the West Indies by Edouard Jr. that aroused his interest in the orange, a rare and much prized delicacy in Europe until the end of the century. Intrigued by the taste of certain oranges in the West Indies, Edouard Jr. had a quantity of these peeled and the peels dried, which he sent to Angers. Back home, he experimented with the dried peels, blending them with sweet peels from Spain and Morocco, steeping them in alcohol with herbs, spices and sweeteners, eventually evolving the formula for Cointreau, a formula that has remained unchanged throughout the years—his happy marriage of Angevin *cane-de-vie* and sun-ripened oranges which yields a slightly tart, invigorating drink.



The first Cointreau poster created in 1880.

along with others won since his time. Realizing that a national market alone for Cointreau would eventually be limited, he devoted himself to the export business, founding branches in Belgium, Holland, Germany and Austria,

and choosing agents in countries as far afield as Argentina.

A farsighted entrepreneur, he understood the power of advertising. In 1880, he boldly commissioned poster-designer Tanguy to create the first Cointreau poster, which has since become an advertising classic: a white (for purity) Pierrot clown licking the neck of a bottle of Cointreau. This poster preceded Cointreau salesmen everywhere except to Great Britain where the clown's tongue was considered "abominable." In its place, a new poster showing a seal balancing a bottle of Cointreau ("the well-balanced liqueur") was designed.

Edouard Jr. guided Cointreau's destiny for half a century until 1923, during which time the family business evolved from a regional company to a world enterprise. He was followed by his sons, Louis and André, who further developed their father's work in foreign markets, establishing branches in Poland, Romania, Spain and Switzerland. Louis died in 1934, and after 1950, André gradually relinquished the reins of the company to the younger generation: sons Robert and Max, and their cousin Pierre. These three form the dynamic leadership of the present management, a family team that is determined, like their forebears before them, to meet new challenges and opportunities, while continuing to enhance the traditions that have made Cointreau a household name around the world.

Ahead of the Times

The company has also been a pioneer in matters of social welfare. Salaries are among the region's highest. Even before such projects became law in France, Cointreau had instituted the 13th-month salary, monthly wages, fringe benefits, and this past year a fifth week of paid holidays (national week paid vacations are four weeks). Despite Cointreau's rapid development, it remains, in the very best sense of the word, a family company. Relations between employers and employees still have that personal touch that comes from mutual confidence. There has never been a strike in the distillery, despite the presence of two trade unions, and the youngster who starts his career with Cointreau will probably stay for the rest of his life, as did his father and grandfather before him.

A comfortable family business, no matter how solid, cannot rest on its laurels for fear of stagnation. Edouard's grandsons very early took a series of decisions that put Cointreau in first place on the world liquor market and insured the company's sturdy financial health.

The first step in the firm's extraordinary takeoff was to reorganize the distribution and sales network. In 1948, a Paris office was opened to handle finances, administration and marketing. The production end remained in Angers. Eventually this move became Cointreau's present streamlined management setup: Max handles commercial and financial affairs; Pierre, production; and Robert international public relations. The three-headed directorship takes all decisions unanimously. Under it sits a committee of three managing directors: Philippe Boulet, a former French Air Force pilot, is marketing manager; René Bonny, an agricultural engineer, is director of production; and Jean Tannery, a graduate of l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques, is financial director.

Accent on Youth

Nine area managers now cover the world, each one responsible for a group of countries. Young (average age is 34), dynamic, often multilingual (one even learned Japanese under Cointreau's permanent training program), many have business degrees from American as well as French universities.

Data-processing machines were introduced in 1950 and cost accounting five years later. In 1957, a study and research group was formed that was responsible for developing the potential in each of the 217 markets where Cointreau was present. In 1968, a five-year plan, designed to be the first of a series defining goals and means of attaining them, went into effect. Its objectives will be reached by the end of this year.



Company on the Move

COMPANIES trading worldwide often confront complicated problems when dealing with the jungle of customs, exchange and import regulations, as well as the tariff barriers that bristle throughout the globe. Cointreau has evolved varied responses to different situations. In countries where the importation of Cointreau is severely limited by quota restrictions (Spain) or financial prohibitive (Argentina and Brazil), the company has established plants which produce Cointreau locally. In other countries, subsidiaries or licensees are responsible for bottling. Yet in others, Cointreau has only a distribution network.



Guignolet poster by Jossot (1898)

Today the firm owns 12 plants and 12 subsidiaries abroad. Apart from the famous Cointreau liqueur, which accounts for 70 percent of the total production, the company also produces a variety of other products: the ancient cherry cordial *Guignolet*, 18 other fruit cordials sold under the brand name *Regnier*, non-alcoholic fruit syrups in 12 flavors under the brand *Prin*, and special fruit concentrates for professional candy and pastry makers. Of all these, however, only Cointreau in its distinctive square amber bottle, carries the Cointreau label.

Marketing Comes First

Marketing techniques have been so successful that in the six years from 1966 to 1972, export sales volume rocketed up by 386 percent! The leading French exporter of liqueurs, Cointreau also led in sales on the French market last year. This year the company's gross consolidated income will amount to 250 million francs. Success in West Germany has been even more outstanding. Sales increased by 500 percent between 1966 and 1972. In Eastern Europe, exchange restrictions limit imports, but even so, exports there increased fivefold between 1966 and 1972.

To stay on top you have to keep moving. For the past few years, Cointreau has also pursued a dynamic policy of diversification designed to give it a broader footing in the French and international liquor market. The first

move came in 1956, when Cointreau absorbed Dijon's Regnier, a company specializing in the manufacture of black currant liqueur. Now the Regnier range consists of 18 different liqueurs. Several weeks ago, a new Regnier child, cranberry liqueur, was ushered into the world in the U.S.A., just in time for Thanksgiving.

In 1969, together with Remy-Martin (cognac), where there are close family ties, and Isarra (liqueurs), Cointreau created Rivière Distribution, a joint marketing company to distribute in France all their mutual products as well as: Krug Champagne, Beefeater Gin, Croft Port, Haig and Dimple Scotch Whisky, Kentucky Beal Bourbon and Ruskara Vodka. Cointreau and Remy-Martin also have joint distribution companies abroad.

In 1970, both companies jointly bought a minority interest in Krug Champagne, and in 1971 Cointreau together with Apulmon—the world's largest producer of candied fruits—set up a joint subsidiary called International Fruit Liqueurs to manufacture and sell branded liqueurs. Early this year, Cointreau and Remy-Martin made still another joint takeover and acquired a majority holding in a flourishing old family company, Picon, which manufactures a wide range of spirits. This move broadened Cointreau's already considerable variety to include Picon's orange aperitif, a wine-based aperitif called *Pikina*, Curacao, Saint-James Rum and Pea Pastis. Picon and its subsidiary Barthe also distribute in France Prince Hubert de Polignac cognac, Vat 69 and Antiquary Scotch whisky and Heidsieck-Monopole Champagne. Cointreau recently obtained a majority holding in Colmar's Charles Jux-Jacobert Company, one of the most reputable producers of fine Alsatian wines and kirsch.

Modern Tradition

Obviously, distilling capacity had to keep pace with this phenomenal growth, and the old distillery located in the heart of Angers became totally inadequate. A new, 29-million-franc distillery, inaugurated in 1972, with four times the capacity of the old one was built at Saint-Barthélemy just outside Angers. But already, more space is needed to meet expanding needs, and about six million francs have been earmarked for further construction as soon as possible. Every bit of this capital expenditure has been financed from Cointreau's own resources.

Ultra-modern in design and conception, pleasant and sunny, surrounded by greenery and so impressively spotless one could practically eat off the floor (this is not necessary; a spacious, gay, orange and white cafeteria serves full-course meals at low cost to the employees), the new plant combines all that is best of Cointreau's artisan tradition with the most advanced automated production techniques.

After the distillation, all subsequent handling, blending, bottling and stocking is

completely automated. Sugar, for instance, is electronically weighed and pneumatically transported from 50-foot silos to point of use. A computer terminal for invoicing, cost accounting and some inventory is tied to a central computer in Paris. The distillery manufactures 70 different products, and can deal with 1,344 different bottle sizes and shapes.

And yet, in spite of these efficient and modern facilities, the all-important art of distillation takes place in traditional copper stills, exactly as it did when Edouard Jr. and Adolphe first distilled their *Guignolet* over 150 years ago.

Cointreau's closely guarded secret formula begins with the exotic blend of peels from both sweet and bitter oranges from the West Indies, North Africa, the Middle East and Spain. In the great hall where the peels are stored in large sacks, a heady aroma fills the air with a foretaste of what Cointreau has to offer. First the inside of the peel must be removed. The peels are shredded and steeped in alcohol in sealed oak casks for several months and then distilled. The inferior "head" and "tail" of distillation is discarded; only the "heart" is kept to be redistilled and blended with sugar, spices and mysterious ingredients known only to members of the Cointreau family. The result is a suave potent (40 proof), clear liqueur with a marvelously refreshing orange tang.

Symbol of Gracious Living

Oranges, trees that I adore,
How sweet your fragrance
on the air.

Of all the trees in Flora's store
None can with your delights compare.

What a true treasure for mankind,
Your luscious burden, firm and round!
No other gold was there to find
In Hesperia's enchanted ground.

So wrote the 17th century French poet, La Fontaine.

More people around the world—men, women and children—prefer the taste and smell of oranges to that of any fruit. The orange, an ancient symbol of wisdom, happiness and fertility, is known to inspire feelings of pleasure and tenderness. Cointreau liqueur, with its delicate orange flavor, is the perfect beverage to share with close friends in an environment of warm intimacy. Drunk during the evening hours, in front of a glowing fire, after a day of effort, it engenders an atmosphere of reverie, of calm pleasure, of mutual confidence; it enriches the imagination; it nourishes the creative spirit and encourages the communication of mind and soul that leads to the establishment of true and sincere friendships. Lovers draw closer; links between comrades are strengthened. Time stands still; a splendor of intimacy and trust of gracious living, envelops all. Truly, this unique liqueur serves as a bond between people and stands out as an essential ingredient of today's lifestyle.

For Your Pleasure

Cointreau enthusiasts delight in serving it with the after-dinner coffee, either in a snifter or on the rocks in a tumbler, but there is no need to reserve this remarkably versatile liqueur for any particular time of day. What could be more appetizing and stimulating than a Cointreau tonic before lunch? It has any number of uses as an aperitif or in cocktails before any meal or at any party.

For that matter, the Germans enjoy Cointreau with their afternoon coffee and cake. In Africa it is reputed to give strength and courage to the drinker, while the Chinese swear by its aphrodisiac qualities. Whatever your nationality, it is sure to give you pleasure.

Cointreau and Tonic

In a tall glass:
2 ice cubes;
3 measures of Cointreau;
Tonic water to taste.

The Side-Car

1 1/2 Cointreau;
2/3 Cognac;
One spoon lemon juice according to taste;
Shake well with ice.

Cointreau Sangria

One bottle of red wine;
One big glass of orange juice;
Half a glass of Cointreau;
Add slices of orange and lemon;
Serve very cold after 1 1/2 hr.

Troika

1/3 Cointreau;
1/3 Russian vodka;
1/3 lemon juice;
Shake well with ice.

Daiquiri

1/4 Cointreau;
1/2 White Rum;
1/4 lemon juice;
Shake well with ice.

Soir de Gala

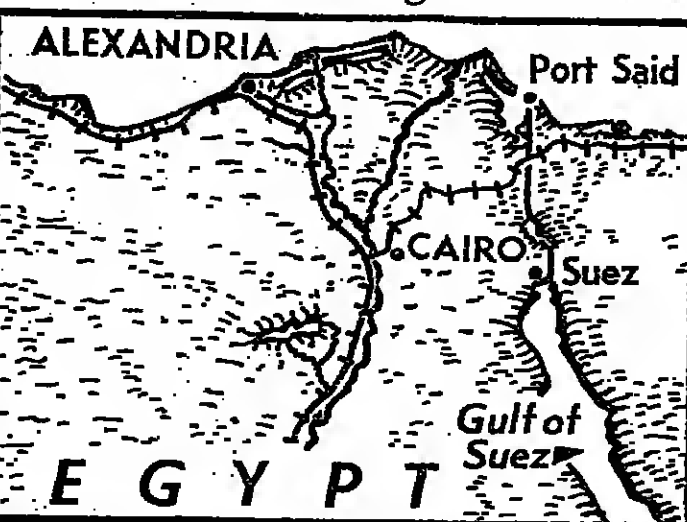
1 spoon Cointreau;
1 spoon Cassis;
Fill rest of champagne glass with champagne, garnish with a brandied cherry.

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Egypt Reviving Its Private Economic Sector

'Liberalizing' Its Socialist Policies To Draw New Foreign Investment



CAIRO, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ).—Egypt has a little-publicized but significant plan to revitalize its private sector of its economy. The government has dropped of its hard-line socialist in a bid to attract private investment. Domestic private ownership, which was never used with the government, says, and which established with private capital will be encouraged. Their shares on the Bourse, a stock exchange is known as a Francophile remnants of a financial community. The revival of the private sector is almost a hope and a dream. It is a straw in the wind and economic wind that, like many other things, is about Egypt today that is being overshadowed by the situation but that shed on Egypt's role in the Arab world and a potential set-back.

Westerners here theorize that the opening up of the economy and the attraction of foreign capital were, in fact, part of the war aims. "At first, it doesn't make sense," says a U.S. political scientist based here. "But I'm convinced in hindsight that this is a large part of what the war was all about. Sadat knew he couldn't attract investment here so long as there were big question marks hanging over the area. So he launched the war to get a settlement and open this place up," this scholar believes.

Sharif Lotfy, Under Secretary of Finance and Economy, asserts, however, that Egypt simply reached a new stage of its development. "The traditional agricultural economy in Egypt (where farming still accounts for half the labor force and a third of the national income) meant large differences in the past between rich and poor," the junior minister asserts. "Narrowing this gap, however, has meant that for the last 20 years the role of government was too much emphasized," he says.

construction. The 56-year-old Mr. Osman is also president of Arab Contractors, the construction firm that built Cairo airport and the Aswan dam. His plan calls for a free zone around Port Said, where investors would be granted land on long, rent-free leases. Egypt's industrial needs are great, and the list of especially welcomed investments is long, Mr. Lotfy says. It includes specialty steels, small autos, petrochemicals and many more items. Egyptians hope that Arab money will provide much of this investment, and Mr. Lotfy claims that applications for investment permits are "coming in daily." But pressed to name some investors, he can mention only "an Italian shoe factory and a packaging materials plant."

While Egypt does not have much to show yet for its "liberalization" and cannot expect to until after a peace settlement, the need for economic development is literally a life-and-death matter. There is no starvation in Egypt today, most observers believe, but the budding population curve looks ominous for the future. Egyptians number about 37 million, up from 26 million in 1960, and are increasing at a rate of about 2.5 percent a year. Children under 15 account for 43 percent of the total, and the birth rate is about 35 per thousand people, compared with a rate of about 18 per thousand in the United States. Egypt's land area is big, but only about 4 percent of it—the narrow strip along the Nile and its delta—is habitable. The rest is desert.

The Soviet-financed Aswan dam has aided land-reclamation projects, which still continue. But a government report published last June asserts: "In spite of the tangible development and continuous growth of agricultural production in Egypt, it is still unable to cope with the rapid increase in population owing to the limited area of cultivated land." The cultivated area has risen about five million in the last 75 years, the report notes. But in the same period, cultivated area per capita has dropped to about a third of an acre from three-quarters of an acre.

Giscard Sees Speculation on Money Marts

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today predicted growing speculation on foreign exchange markets as a result of the oil crisis, and especially because of the sharp increase in the crude oil price. In an interview with *La Vie Française*, an economic weekly, he said the unprecedented increase in revenues of oil-producing countries was bound to increase volatile capital and seriously disrupt money markets. "There is a marked tendency among oil producers to place revenue in liquid form, so that the risk of speculation on foreign exchange markets will grow," he said.

The minister pointed out that foreign exchange markets already have reacted. He cited the "divergent" movement of the dollar and yen rates in the past few weeks. "The international monetary situation will be deeply changed... and it won't be possible nor is it desirable, to try to agree on international monetary reforms by July 31, 1974" as had been originally expected, he said.

Living Costs Rise
PARIS, Dec. 27 (IHT).—The cost of living index rose another 0.9 percent last month, putting the gain for the latest 12-month period at 8.4 percent, the Finance Ministry announced today.

It attributed one-third of the November increase to the rise in the price of crude oil. However, the overall gain for the month was below the 1.1 percent recorded in October. The ministry said the inflationary spiral was slowed by a moderate 0.6 percent advance in food prices, down from the 1.4 percent increase in the previous month. But offsetting this decrease was a 1.6 percent spike in the price of manufactured products, up from a 0.7 percent increase in October.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of closing interest rates for the dollar here Dec. 27, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
3 m. (per cent)	2.125	2.000	+12.5
6 m. (per cent)	2.125	2.000	+12.5
12 m. (per cent)	2.125	2.000	+12.5
3 m. (per cent)	2.125	2.000	+12.5
6 m. (per cent)	2.125	2.000	+12.5
12 m. (per cent)	2.125	2.000	+12.5
3 m. (per cent)	2.125	2.000	+12.5
6 m. (per cent)	2.125	2.000	+12.5
12 m. (per cent)	2.125	2.000	+12.5

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

U.S. Economy Shows Signs Of Slowdown

Leading Indicators Up Only .4% in Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—The growth rate of the U.S. economy showed signs of slowing in November, according to a report by the Commerce Department today.

The report showed that the composite index of leading indicators, which many economists believe leads to broad movements in the nation's economy, rose by only 0.4 percent in November. This followed a gain of 1 percent in October and a sharp decline of 1.3 percent in September.

New orders for durable goods, the price-labor cost ratio and industrial materials prices all rose while the average week-week was unchanged at 40.8 hours.

Negative Factors
Among the negative indicators for the economy was an increase in initial claims for unemployment insurance, which rose to 251,000 in November from 239,000 the previous month.

The index for stock prices fell sharply, reflecting concern on Wall Street last month over the energy crisis.

There was further evidence of a sharp slowdown in the housing market as the index for new building permits issued fell.

But for the administration the most worrisome decline may have been the one that occurred in contracts and orders for new plant and equipment, which dropped \$380 million to \$144.3 billion. Government economists had been counting on heavy capital spending by business during 1974 to bolster the economy.

Swiss Minister Named

BERN, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Georges André Chevalaz, former mayor of the city of Lausanne, will be the new Swiss finance minister from Jan. 1, the government said today. He will replace Meli Celio, who earlier resigned with effect from the end of this year.

Optimism Spreads on Wall Street

Dow Is Up 13.45 In Active Trade

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, feeding on the optimism generated by the partial easing of the Arab oil boycott announced on Christmas Day, moved ahead strongly for the second day in a row today.

In the economic news, chief administration economist Herbert Stein expressed optimism that the rate of inflation will recede markedly next year.

Investors also appeared to take a favorable view of the quarter-point cut to 9 3/4 percent in the prime lending rate by First National Bank of Boston.

The market showed no reaction to the announcement by energy chief William Simon that the

administration has a stand-by program to issue coupons for gasoline to the nation's 130 million licensed drivers in case the oil squeeze grows worse. But Mr. Simon said he was optimistic that conservation measures would make it unnecessary.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 13.45 to 851.01 after an advance of 22.75 points yesterday.

Trading was more active than it was yesterday, with foreign investors taking part after a prolonged holiday. Volume totaled 22.72 million shares compared with 18.62 million yesterday.

IBM spurred 5 1/4 to 255 after unveiling a new communications system with self-contained logic and nearly 28 million characters of disk storage. International Paper 2 5/8 to 53, General Electric 2 1/2 to 62 3/8, Texas Instruments 2 5/8 to 106 2/8, Burroughs 8 to 206 7/8, Xerox 3 1/8 to 125, Walt Disney 2 3/4 to 46 7/8, Upjohn 5 1/8 to 71 1/4, Corning Glass 3 to 76, and Eastman Kodak 4 1/8 to 116 1/4.

Other strong spots included Digital Equipment, up 5 3/4 to 105, Fluor, ahead 3 3/4 at 58 3/8, Philip Morris, up 3 3/4 to 115 1/4, and Schering-Plough, up 4 to 72.

Dome Mines paced the firmer golds, rising 8 3/4 to 141. ASA added 3 5/8 at 63 7/8, Homestake Mining rose 3 7/8 to 63 3/8, and Campbell Red Lake gained 3 1/2 to 73 1/8.

Airlines and steels were narrowly mixed, while oils generally picked up fractions. Prices advanced in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 1.89 to 88.18.

Recreation rose 2 5/8 to 23, but Syntex fell 2 1/2 to 113 1/3 and Houston Oil & Mineral was off 2 1/4 to 60 1/4.

Lafayette Radio, the most active issue, rose 3/4 to 7 1/8. Buttes Gas & Oil picked up 2 1/4 to 33 1/2, and Cook Industries 1 7/8 to 28 7/8.

Trade Surplus In U.S. Declines

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. posted a merchandise trade surplus of \$85.7 million in November, the Commerce Department said today, down sharply from the \$527.1 million surplus of October. The November surplus brought the total excess of exports over imports for the first 11 months of this year to \$765.9 million—a dramatic improvement from the \$3.91 billion deficit in the year-ago period. Exports in November totaled \$6.819 billion while imports totaled \$6.733 billion.

pan Reportedly Sets Loan Indonesia for Gas Project

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ).—A Premier Khaled Tanaka today to extend \$200 million credits to Indonesia for development of natural gas sources there with Indo-

nesia and the United States, government sources reported. The sources said the credits will be a 3 percent annual interest and will be repayable in 25 years, including a seven-year period.

er a \$900-million joint project Indonesia plans to build gas plants at two places, north Sumatra and the in east Kalimantan, to produce 13 million tons of liquefied gas a year, the sources

decision, the sources said, an agreement will be reached between the Japanese and Indonesian governments on the joint natural gas development venture when the Japanese premier visits Indonesian President Suharto next month.

Dollar Advances In Europe While Gold Price Soars

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP).—The dollar firmed against most major European currencies today as gold suddenly jumped to a four-month high in London and Zurich.

The dollar's upward movement echoed that of Europe's main stock markets as they surged following the Arab decision to ease planned cutbacks in oil production.

Stock markets in London, Frankfurt, Zurich, and Milan closed sharply higher with oil shares registering dazzling gains.

The dollar eased only in London and there by only a minimal amount, opening at \$2.3100 to the pound and closing at \$2.3102. In Frankfurt the dollar closed at a seven-month high of 2.894 deutsche marks.

Dealers said the dollar rose because of the need to cover year-end business commitments payable in dollars.

In London, gold was priced at \$111.75 an ounce at the afternoon fixing, up \$5 from last week when the market shot down for the Christmas holiday.

In Zurich the price closed at \$111.75, up \$5.25.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Standard Brands Sues Distillers Co.

Standard Brands has filed an anti-trust suit with Distillers Co. Ltd. of Britain seeking \$45 million in treble damages. The suit, filed in New York, alleges that Distillers, through its James Watson & Co. units, attempted to monopolize the Scotch whisky and stems from a cancellation of a distributorship agreement by Distillers & Standard Brands had held. Standard had the exclusive distributor for Distillers' James Watson & Co. Scotch and for Peter Watson, and Peter Watson Special Scotch whisky. The suit also asks that Distillers be barred of the exclusive use of Dawson trademarks.

Used for Monopolistic Practices

Arshall Industries of San Marino, Calif., has filed suit against International Business Machines Corp. to recover damages of at least \$36 million. It is awarded by the court, would be trebled to \$108 million. Marshall alleges that "because IBM's monopolistic practices, Marshall was forced to abandon its computer disk product line." The company says its monopolistic practices are similar to those found to be in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by the court in the recent *timex* suit against IBM. IBM spokesman says the suit "appears to be based on the judge's ruling in the *timex* case, believe that ruling to be erroneous and we are appealing it on the basis that IBM has complied fairly and within the law."

Liquide Sees Investment Pause

Liquide foresees a pause in new investment in 1974 and 1975 and will try to improve the return on its existing capital. Edouard de Royère, chairman of the French industrial gas firm, says the effects of the expected economic slowdown and the energy crisis will be minimal as many accounts for less than one-third of the up-to-broke-even costs. "Moreover, all our important customer supply contracts contain a clause of indexation to cover us against energy variations, as well as a minimum consumption commitment," he says. He also notes that group does not depend on one or two sectors of the economy, but supplies a widely used base product. Only 7 percent of the group's consolidated turnover of more than 3 billion francs is

represented by the steel and petrochemical industries. The proposed transalaskan pipeline and European nuclear development programs will provide scope for the group in the welding sector, as well as in the supply of gas, he adds.

Citicorp Ordered to Sell Mortgage Unit

The Federal Reserve Board has denied First National City Corp. of New York permission to retain Advance Mortgage Corp., which it acquired in 1970. The bank holding company, which controls First National City Bank, must divest itself of the big mortgage-lending concern by the end of 1980, unless the Fed reverses its ruling in the meantime. The application to keep Advance Mortgage was rejected on grounds that the acquisition had serious anti-competitive effects and raised a danger of "undue concentration of financial resources." Citicorp controls \$15.5 billion of domestic deposits, including those at Citibank, the nation's third largest bank. Advance Mortgage, based in Michigan, is the nation's third largest mortgage company and operates in 11 states. The board left the door part-way open for reconsideration of its decision, however, saying that it would entertain another filing by Citicorp "at such time it believes more persuasive evidence is available which may tend to outweigh the anti-competitive effects of the proposal."

Airco 'Glad' U.K. Bid Successful

George S. Dillon, chairman of Airco, says he is "glad" that British Oxygen Co. has succeeded in its tender offer for four million shares of Airco at \$20 a share. At the same time Mr. Dillon hints that the two companies might consider a merger at some future date. "What we intended to do is to study a closer association that might require us to structure our business differently," he says. Airco is a major manufacturer of industrial gases, welding equipment and ferroalloys. On Monday, British Oxygen announced that it would purchase four million of the \$3 million shares it received as a result of its tender offer, or about 35 percent of Airco's outstanding shares. Mr. Dillon expects the Airco board of directors to be expanded to 16 members from 12 to make room for British Oxygen representatives. In return, Mr. Dillon says that he and Richard V. Giordano, president of Airco, had been invited to join the board of the British company.

- London**
Rum and Tonic. Bacardi adds a Caribbean twist to the drink that built the British Empire.
- Mexico City**
Margarita. A salty lady you won't mind being seen with.
- Moscow**
Black Russian. The start of many a beautiful comradeship.
- New York**
Screwdriver. Bacardi and orange juice really works.
- Bombay**
Rickey. Even in the noonday sun, Bacardi and club soda turns you into an ice cube.
- Sydney**
With Cola. Really goes down down under, as everywhere. The world's most popular mixed drink.
- Montreal**
Bloody Mary. Adds sauce to tomato juice.
- San Juan**
Planter's Punch. Long, tall way to win a round with the heat.
- Rio de Janeiro**
Daiquiri. The original was made with Bacardi, the best still are.
- Paris**
Since Bacardi rum is now also available in France, many of the world's great drinks can now be made without leaving the country. For a free Recipe Book, write to Bacardi rum, Box 720, Hamilton, Bermuda.



Bacardi takes you anywhere.

BACARDI, rum. "Bacardi" and Bat Device are Registered Trademarks of Bacardi & Company Limited.

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most prestigious of the psychological organizations in the United States, is a source of great pride for me.

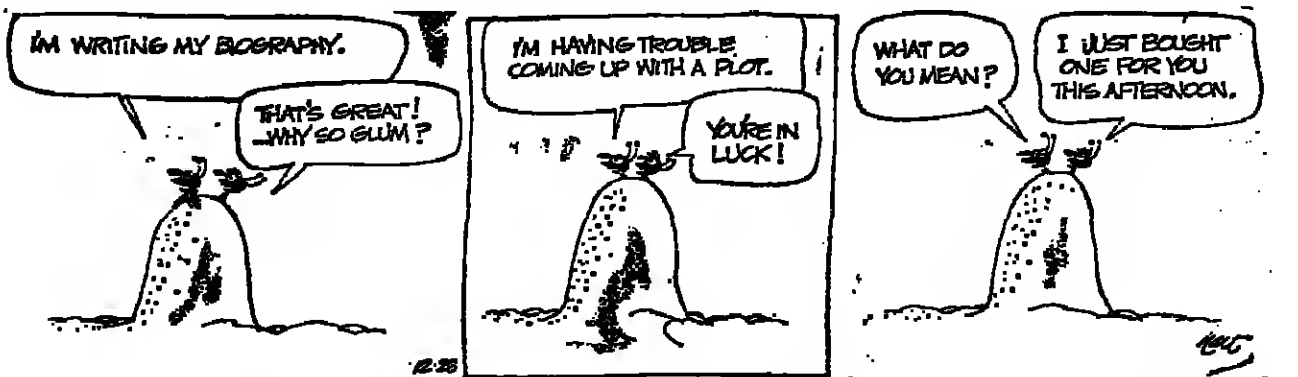
American Stock Exchange Trading

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PEANUTS



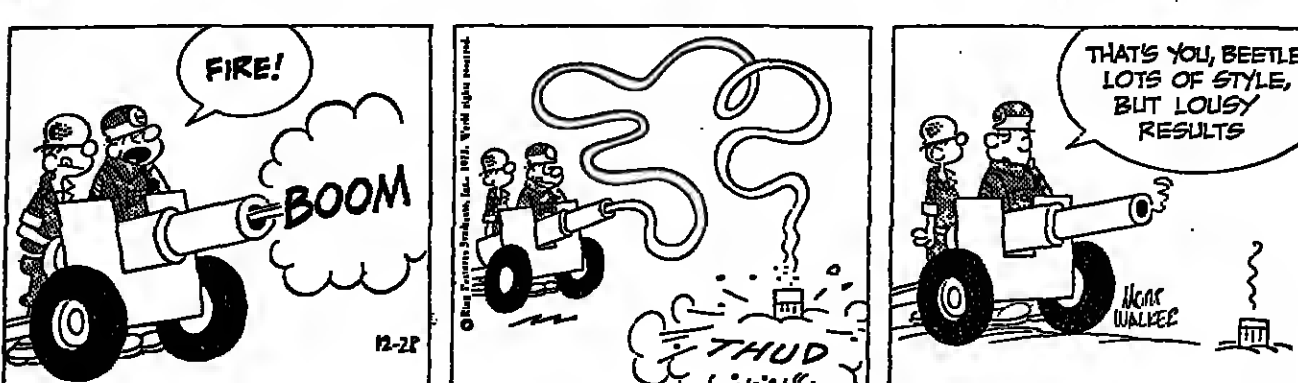
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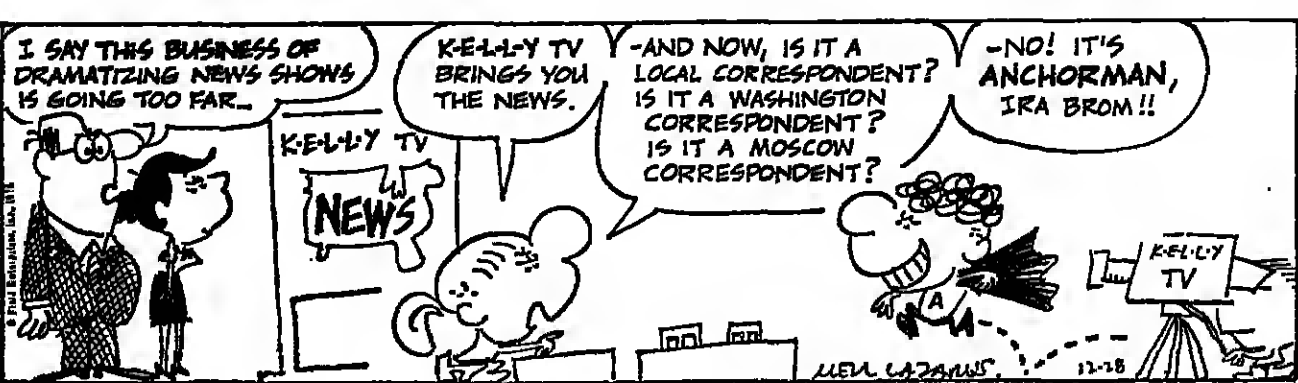
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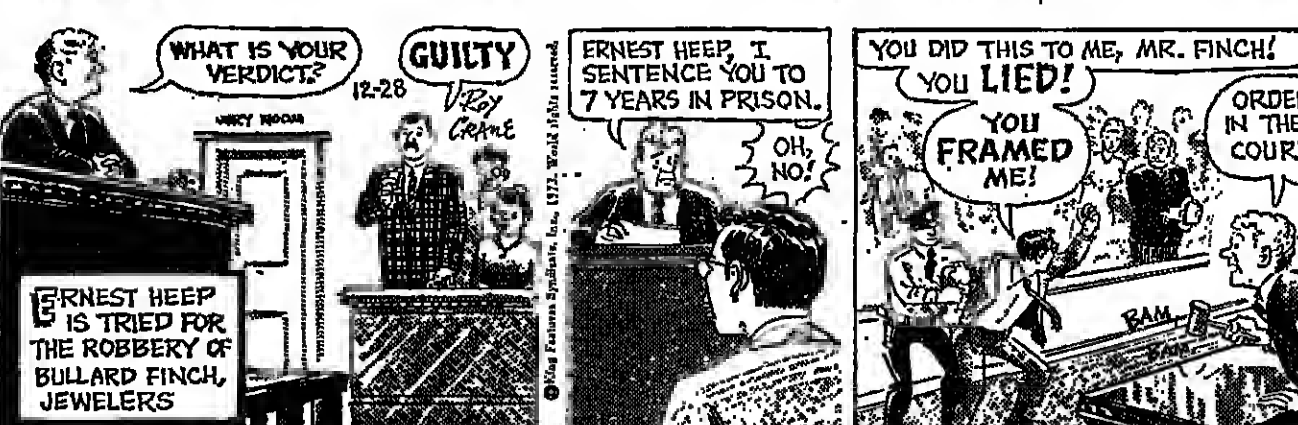
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the strangest hands of the year occurred during the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals tournament in Las Vegas. Several pairs had a chance to defend one spade and take all 13 tricks. But if they attempted to make four spades they could be defeated.

The best game contract for North-South was three no-trump, making at least 10 tricks and probably more. Not surprisingly that contract was rarely reached.

At one table, as shown, North opened one club and East made a daring and dubious overcall of one spade: a better hand and a better suit is really needed for a vulnerable overcall.

South passed one spade, quietly and confidently. He could not double, since that would have been negative in the partnership style, suggesting length in the unbid suits. West passed and North made a take-out double.

This was passed around to West, who had to make a crucial decision. Nobody could have blamed him for passing, in which case the penalty could have been 2,000 points, but he tried two hearts.

This took East-West to their best contract, which would have been down two tricks. But South was not interested in defending. He surprised everyone with a majestic bid of four spades.

Unfortunately for South, the defense was perfect. West led a diamond, and East took the ace and king in that order to show a doubleton. A heart was led the defense the setting trick before South could gain the lead.

If North had passed one spade instead of doubling, his side could have collected 700 points by taking all 13 tricks. That is, assuming they managed to take seven spade tricks and six club tricks.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♣	1♠	Pass
Pass	2♦	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond three.

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BOOKS

POPCORN VENUS

Women, Movies & the American Dream

By Marjorie Rosen. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan. 418 pp. Illustrated. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO explore the image of women in the American film would seem to be an essential task—and that is the one that film critic Marjorie Rosen has undertaken in her "Popcorn Venus: Women, Movies & the American Dream." Indeed, it seems at first glance remarkable that no one has ever tried to do it before. For as Miss Rosen herself points out, "In at least 90 percent of all films, women have occupied a pivotal psychological role, and how many of us can seriously deny that our attitudes have been shaped, or at least reinforced, by Hollywood's treatment of that role over the years? It seems difficult to think of "Popcorn Venus" as anything less than required reading, if for no other reason than that the simple exercise alone of recalling all those films she discusses should serve to objectify several decades of nonsense, and thus raise our consciousness at least a hair's breadth.

And Miss Rosen has done considerably more than just recall all those films (her index lists well over a thousand titles). She has tried, as she puts it, "to explore parallel interrelated trends within each decade (from the 1920s to the 1970s). Trends in film. And in the way women have opted, or been encouraged, to view themselves." Thus, she points out how "women especially made the twenties roar," yet how "almost all screen efforts portraying modern life and the new morality subtly recognized against female promiscuity and for old-fashioned values."

She analyzes how Hollywood was "temporarily indulgent" when women were forced to go to work during World War II, though portraits of the self-sufficient worker were almost always tempered by the subtle message that she oughtn't be too independent. Yet almost as if to offset the celebration of Rosie the Riveter, Hollywood turned out a spate of 1940s films, like "The Snake Pit" and "Sorry, Wrong Number," whose messages were on alleged female doubts and infirmities. And when Johnny came marching home again, the celluloid working woman retired, and "the fluff little lady" quickly reappeared. Over the long haul of Miss Rosen's exhaustively detailed book, we get a pretty clear picture of how Hollywood has managed to bend but never break in its determination to put women down.

Moreover, Miss Rosen is sometimes extremely perceptive in her analyses of specific cinematic phenomena—in her discussion of Erich von Stroheim, for example, whose apparently indestructible virility may have seemed necessary to counter the rampant female libido of Theda Bara, and

thus provide a talisman against male impotence. Or in shrewd appraisal of Mae West, which, while not original, nevertheless pointedly reminds us that Miss West always more of a drag than a leading lady, and if she never posed much threat to either men or women, she was at least a nuisance. And all the postmodernist, avant-garde, and post-avant-garde, Miss Rosen's book comes hard going after a variety of short-handled, her sentences make sense (when they announce, "Masculine responsibility for the t of Depression audiences w ribbon of sexual innuendo irresistible as they were p ed," they have an unknack at making the word sound wrong.

For another thing, there's exasperating fidelity to a "While one respects her dedication to include every example, one thinks of one grovelling with her almost savant recall of films seen. After a while, one begins to wonder whether working toward a point whether she hasn't gotten tangled with the celluloid her mind that her these simply incidental to the compelling task of working every movie that was ever made. Finally, Miss Rosen's edition that Hollywood has contrived to keep women begins to seem shallow and obvious in the face of so evidence. After all, what you really say about it? wood never conspired to at that end; as Miss Rosen asserts, "More than any art form, films have been mirror held up to society's face." Hollywood was greedy to do business, and its heyday, the people who the business that happened men. With attitudes women that were typical of age. (Miss Rosen makes of interesting point that all the moguls were Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe, or generation children... who scribbled to the Southeastern repeat ethic in which women either madonnas or who mother to be revered which stirred the chicken soup discarded if she succumbed unsanctified libido.)

So Marjorie Rosen raises a that cannot be ignored. But labors them almost to the where they cease to matter more. And like so many Hollywood books before it, "Popcorn Venus" fails because its too is redundant.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a *New York Times* book critic.

DENNIS THE MENACE



MEMBER HOW YOU WORRIED ALL LAST WINTER I MIGHT BREAK A WINDOW WITH A SNOWBALL... AN' NUTHIN' HAPPENED?

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DEROO

SUYFS

YURJIN

ROUPAR



WHAT HE BECAME WHEN HE WAS OFFERED LOU'S FOR AN EXPENSIVE COAT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

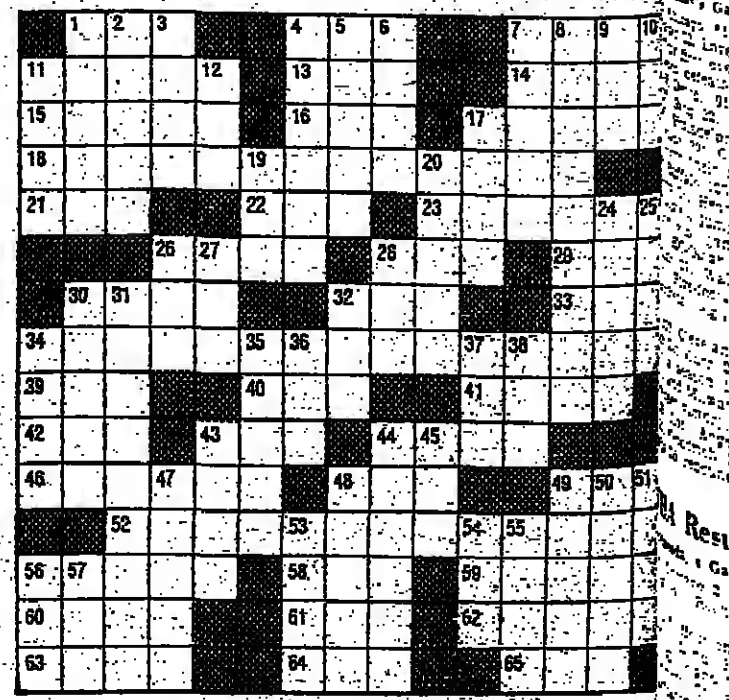
Yesterday's Jumble: EXERT SNACK GOVERN DINGHY

Answer: This woman's voice sounds penetrating—A SIREN

CROSSWORD

By Will

- | ACROSS | DOWN |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Supernatural power. Abbr. | 1 Delight in |
| 4 Unluck, poetically | 2 Futuristic |
| 7 Ski-slope transit | 3 Stories for short |
| 11 "A Day at the" | 4 Garb |
| 13 Detroit-based org. | 5 Tuilerie's city |
| 14 Apiece | 6 Pitcher |
| 15 Inclined | 7 "I cannot" |
| 16 Three in Milan | 8 Car ornaments |
| 17 "Virginia Woolf" author | 9 Expert |
| 18 Groucho role | 10 Fluidity unit |
| 21 Roof ornament | 11 Uncommon |
| 22 Ice in Bonn | 12 Louis and |
| 23 Premise | 13 Moritz |
| 28 Brewer's need | 14 Roman orator |
| 29 Distant | |
| 30 Vietnamese port | |
| 32 Silently one | |
| 33 Small island | |
| 34 Me | |
| 35 Comedy team | |
| 39 Scottish explorer | |
| 40 Midcast initials | |
| 41 Face feature | |
| 42 Equal Prefix | |
| 43 Opposite of syn. | |
| 44 Sciences' partner | |
| 46 Night club | |
| 48 Pub offering | |
| 49 Knicks' league. Abbr. | |
| 52 Groucho role | |
| 53 Popular tree | |
| 54 I. tribe | |
| 55 Men of well | |
| 60 Halcyon | |
| 61 Tiny | |
| 62 "A Night at the" | |
| 63 Nest | |
| 64 Certain student. Abbr. | |
| 65 Bitter vetch | |
| 19 — Aviv | |
| 20 Muse of poetry | |
| 24 Unconvention | |
| 25 N. Y. five | |
| 26 Popular tattoo | |
| 27 Lawyers' org. | |
| 28 One-bearing tree | |
| 30 City on the Yangtze | |
| 31 Jack Ruby victim | |
| 32 Shortened. Abbr. | |
| 34 Old N. Y. daily for short | |
| 35 — the mill | |
| 36 Totem pole | |
| 37 Explosive | |
| 38 O. T. book. Abbr. | |
| 43 Guilt | |
| 44 Axis' foes | |
| 45 King in Spain | |
| 47 A Smothers' brother | |
| 48 Following | |
| 49 — give a | |
| 50 sucker... | |
| 51 — breve | |
| 52 Parts of a vi | |
| 54 Pronoun | |
| 55 Type of chess | |
| 56 Stage work | |
| 57 Medieval tale | |



1

[illegible]